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LEND A HAND.

A RECORD OF PROGRESS.

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No. 1.

A CANONRY.

I WAS once at a dinner-party in the most sacred house in the close of an English cathedral town. The guests were all clergymen — all but myself, as it happened, “Canons.” I was more green than I am now, and so I said, “I beg every one’s pardon, — remember that I came from an unknown wilderness — but will some one have the goodness to tell me what a Canon does?”

My innocent question was received with a shout of laughter. I was fain to ask humbly what I had said, and where was it absurd.

My host, the most engaging of men, as he was one of the most learned, checked his laughter to say that the question was quite proper for a stranger, but that the joke came in from this: that the radical opponents of the English church were rude enough to suggest that a Canon does nothing!

Of course he did not suggest that this was true in the case of any of his guests, and I defended myself from any imputation that I had meant any such suggestion. Really I had meant to ask what was the derivation of the word. I wanted to know why a minor Canon knew about singing, and, in general, why the word “Canon,” which in Greek means a *law*, was ever applied as the name of these officers.

I tell the story now because we have satisfied ourselves, on the whole, that the name *Canonry* will be a good name for the Home we want to establish, in which ladies may retire to rest themselves, who have been overworked in the myriad calls and claims of our modern civilization. We want a place in which they shall do nothing.

THE readers of *LEND A HAND* will remember that we have published more than one article on the need and importance of such a haven of occasional Rest. In particular we reprinted from an English journal a Canon's account of one of the German institutions, which is sustained by the need of such refuge in Bavaria.

In American life there is, indeed, little reason for maintaining an institution on the lines of the German homes which have been thus described. What the tired American woman needs, whose life is spent in the rapid pace of one of our large cities, is not a quiet place to live in permanently, but rather a place where she may go to rest, body and mind, for a few weeks at a time. It should be a place where she is neither to visit nor be visited; where she is wholly without duties to her kind; perhaps her mail should not follow her there. It need not be luxurious. It must be comfortable. It need not be near a railway station. Rather better, indeed, if it were out of sound of a whistle. It must be ready for visitors at any moment, winter or summer. And these visitors must not feel that they are under social obligations to the rest of the company. Simply it is to be a Rest. Let us, then, call it a Canonry, if it be true that Canons and Canonesses are people with nothing to do.

THE condition to be avoided is easily described. Mrs. Nathan Holworthy has come to that period of life when every one needs her advice and help. She early learned from the highest authority to bear the burthens of others, and is always

ready to lend a hand. She is her husband's best counsellor. Her boys, now young men, turn to her for sympathy and advice in every joy and every perplexity. Her daughters, all favorites in social life, never feel that they are even decently dressed unless mamma has looked them over before they go to a dance or a tea. She is president of four charitable societies, vice-president of five others, and manager in six. She reads with one circle of ladies on Tuesday, she visits widows on Wednesday, she audits the weekly accounts of some "Home" on Thursday, and attends a meeting of the Library Commission on Friday. All the week she maintains an elegant hospitality. If her husband brings home a gentleman to dine or to spend the night she is at leisure to receive and entertain him. The boys are always eager that their friends shall know their mother, and the girls are never quite at ease unless some of their school companions are staying with them.

FROM the combination of these duties and pleasures it happens, sometimes, that Mrs. Holworthy needs a change of air, and the careful family doctor sees and says that she must go somewhere where she shall have nothing to do. This is easily said, her husband knows it is true, and even the good woman herself knows it is true. But where shall she go? The doctor says "Go off and rest yourself." Yes, excellent, Dr. Physic, but where shall she go?

Could she not go to her sister's, Mrs. Harold Van Rensselaer, in New York? Why, no! That is just where she must not go. For Mrs. Holworthy is just as much a favorite in New York as Mrs. Van Rensselaer is in Boston. To go there for a fortnight would merely mean a fortnight of breakfast-parties, lunches, afternoon teas, dinners, evening receptions, and balls, intermixed with the opera, if it were in season, and a dozen or two conferences with the ladies in charge of a dozen or two of the magnificent New York charities. Now all this is precisely what Dr. Physic, and Mr. Holworthy, and all sane counsellors, do not want her to do.

Shall she not go to Lakewood or to Cape May? The hotels there are open all the winter, as well as all the summer. People who have been there say that the temperature is very even and the table good. At the least, poor Mrs. Holworthy will not have to say whether they shall have roast mutton or fricasseed kangaroo for dinner.

No; she will be spared that. But what else will she be spared? She will meet there, on the verandahs and in the drawing-rooms, this nice bevy of Knickerbocker girls from Albany. She knew their mother at school. And here is a party of the New York Livingstons, and here are Mrs. Rittenhouse and her daughters from Philadelphia. The Du Quesnes from Pittsburg are here, and those nice De Foes from Washington. In each case the party has been sent away from home for rest by some crafty physician,—the Dr. Physic of that circle. And here they are all together. All are too well-bred to appear to neglect any of the company. They read aloud in the morning. They drive together in the afternoon. There are charades, or there is music, or dancing, in the evening. And so every daughter of Eve of them all returns to her Dr. Physic with as uneven a pulse, with a head as much blurred, and a cheek as pale, as when she left him.

It is for such sufferers, who cannot be selfish, that the Canonry is to be opened.

There will be a Boston Canonry, and, I think, a Providence Canonry, one for New York, and one for Philadelphia, and so on. Let us begin with Boston. It seems as if it would not be hard for one hundred ladies to unite in making the arrangements needed. They need not so much as meet to organize. We will escape as many meetings as we can. One hundred ladies shall subscribe, I will say, thirty dollars each, to set the Canonry on its feet. Then some one shall scour the country within forty miles of Boston, and shall find one of the comfortable old "mansions" such as Tyngs, or Salisburys, or Olivers, or Stoughtons, built when George III. was king,—

houses with nine rooms on a floor, with one or two ells or extensions, and in a neighborhood where there are no trains. A lady, through and through, shall be put in charge of this house, and shall furnish it simply, but comfortably. She shall engage the servants whom she wants for a beginning. She shall have, at least, twelve comfortable bed-rooms—better if she could have twenty. Each room shall be so large that the Canoness who lives in it may be able to sit there at ease in the day-time, with her books, her pencil, or her colors, or her other personal affairs. Especially it shall be so arranged that, if she wish, she shall be able to lie on her sofa in the evening and read there. In a word, the Canonry is to be so arranged that each Canoness, when she wishes, can be ALONE!

Thus established, the Canonry will announce to the hundred Canonesses that it is open, and that those who want rest will apply. They need not bring other books than their familiars. The Canonry has, already, a decent modern library; it has a Shakespeare, Miss Austen, two or three Cyclopedias, the different Grays, and books of ornithology and entomology, ink-stands and pens in every room, and two or three pianos, all in tune, far from each other.

No Canoness may spend more than five weeks at one time in the Canonry. After she has thus enjoyed its hospitality she comes to the bottom of the list, and must wait her turn.

When the Canonry is open all the hundred Canonesses will not want to go there at once. Let us suppose that it has fifteen rooms, or suites, if the rooms be small. Every lady who wishes to go at once, will send in her application. It may be for one week, two, or as many as she will, up to five, but for no more. If there are more than fifteen applications for one week lots are drawn, and the successful Canonesses are notified. If there be not fifteen one-week applicants the two-week applicants take their chances, and so on.

It is easy to see that if the Canonry have fifteen suites, and the average attendance is three weeks at a time, it can wholly change its inmates seventeen times a year. Each Canoness will have a right to two such visits a year, and one-half of

their number will have a chance for three. It seems to us that this is enough to prepare for.

The charge for board and attendance must, of course, be fixed by experiment. Our impression is that for a dollar a day, seven dollars a week, a table can be kept sufficiently good, and a few horses kept in the stable, enough to enable the residents to drive in the neighborhood. The stables should be sufficient to enable ladies to bring their own horses if they choose.

One of the rules of a Canonry, I might say its only rule, is that the Canonesses will have some rights. It is easily seen that Mrs. Holworthy, in the rush of her Boston life, has no rights at all which a white man or a white woman may respect. She is giving herself up to others all the time. In the Canonry, on all the piazzas but one, a person may sit in a long-chair or swing in a hammock without entering into conversation with those around her. She simply says "good-morning," or "good-afternoon," when one of them appears, and for the rest all is silence, as if they had taken a Carthusian vow. This is necessary, because the probability is that these ladies are more worn out by maintaining protracted conversation, merely for courtesy's sake, than by any other of their misfortunes.

A nomination list would be kept open at the Canonry, and by the votes marked upon it candidates would be selected to fill vacancies arising in the original list of one hundred. There would always be an entrance fee of, say, thirty dollars.

The lady in charge, who might be called the Lady Superior, would have certain rights, probably never to be used. She would not consider herself as the keeper of a boarding-house of invalids. She would be the head of a sodality engaged in the most important affair to which women can address themselves — the health of themselves and their sisters in the world.

SINCE this paper was written I have seen and read Miss Brackett's "Technique of Rest" in *Harper's Monthly* for

June. A copy of this, handsomely bound in morocco, will lie in every room in the Canonry.

THE distinguished lawyer whose practice, I suppose, is the largest in America told me once that he made no engagements for the 29th, 30th, and 31st days of any month. When the evening of the 28th comes he and his wife take a late train and go to the place of rest ready for them.

“Where is that?” I asked, imprudently.

“That is my secret,” was his reply.

FORESTRY.

THE older states are rousing to the consideration of a long-neglected subject, essential to their future prosperity. It is the preservation, or the increase, of their forests.

In the German Empire many of the states receive a large and regular income from their forests. And even the persons most sensitive with us in their wish to tie the hands of government are obliged to own that government has powers, not to say rights, in the administration of forests which no individual has or can have. With those rights and powers come correlative duties.

The Forestry Commission of New Hampshire has made a thoughtful study of the duties entrusted to it, and the report it has just now issued is one, not only of general interest, but full of information which must lead the reader to think seriously if individuals have unlimited power in the destruction of what is of such immense benefit to the people. No man has a right to sacrifice the welfare of, he knows not how large, a population, or the interests of a whole state, for his own separate gain.

The report of the Commission calls attention to the functions of mountain forests and the absolute necessity of pre-

erving our woodlands. The subject, as one of great economic importance, should receive our careful attention.

"1. The first and most important function of mountain forests is the preservation of the mountains themselves by clothing them with soil. The soil produces the trees, but the forest has produced the soil which now nourishes it. There was a time when there was no soil on the mountains of New Hampshire, nor on any portion of the Appalachian System — when the mountains were only ridges, slopes, and summits of bare rock. They were composed wholly of mineral substances, of matter entirely inert and incapable of supplying food to vegetable organisms. There was not an atom of soil on the rocks of the whole region, and no vegetable growth of any kind. Then, when conditions permitted, nature began a new order of things here with some of the lowest forms of vegetable life, resembling the lichens of our time. Whatever could grow would die and decay, but would not wholly perish. In the course of centuries, or thousands of years, a thin film of soil was accumulated here and there, sufficient to nourish vegetation of a little higher character and organization than had belonged to the pioneer organisms.

"How great the distance from that far beginning to the first trees! And very poor and inferior trees the earliest ones were when they did appear, compared with those which make our forests now, but they were the best that the still scanty soil would sustain. Ever since the leaves of the first trees began to fall the trees have been slowly adding to the deposit of soil which now covers the rocks, and which has reached the depth and productive potency required to sustain the noble forests of our own time.

"The superior quality of the timber now grown, and the vast quantities in which it is produced, are effects of the wonderful fertility which the soil has attained. It is richer than ever before, but it has not reached the limit of possible productiveness. A mountain forest would yield better timber, and more of it, at the end of a thousand years of proper management than at the beginning; and proper management

means and includes the cutting of every tree when it reaches its best estate.

“ One interesting feature of the long history of the slow deposit and accretion of the soil of a mountain forest is the fact that it is not only produced or created by the trees, but much of it has been placed where it is now by the agency of the trees, and is held and retained permanently in its position in situations where it would not lie or remain if it were not held there by the trees. The steepest slopes, and the perpendicular and even overhanging sides of rocks are covered with a coating of the richest soil, which is pervaded, matted, and held together by a network of living root-fibres, which fills and clasps every part of it. This network or mat of roots is indestructible while the forest stands. The separate, individual roots die and decay, but the living fabric is perpetually and forever renewed, and all the atoms of the soil are clasped and enmeshed in the interlacing, covetous fingers by which the trees grapple and hold their food. The soil of a mountain forest has been produced and put in place *gradually*, and the extending root-fibres grasp and retain each new accretion as it is deposited, and a large proportion of the soil is now kept in place only by the forest itself.

“ If forest conditions should be permanently destroyed in any portion of a mountain region, and the mat of roots in the soil ‘killed out,’ the soil would not long remain in place on the steep slopes. It would soon begin to break and slip down from the hills at the season of heaviest rainfall, or when winter’s frost has left the ground heaved up and loosened in the spring. This is what has occurred in numberless instances in the mountain regions of our state when the ground has been cleared for cultivation. The most extensive illustrations of this process of entire and fatal denudation which our country has yet produced are to be seen in the Adirondack region of northern New York, where many thousands of acres of land which would have produced good timber forever are now absolutely worthless, the soil having been washed entirely away, exposing the underlying rocks or the

inert gravel and sand which will not sustain vegetable life."

It is a great mistake to attempt farming in a mountain forest district. Such land is suitable for the production of timber only. Other crops are scanty and uncertain, and when the live roots of the tree growth are killed, the insecurity of land on the mountain-side would render such farms undesirable. It is a blunder to kill out a profitable crop, such as forests are, and may become, for such uncertain farms as may be planted in their stead.

Fire is, perhaps, the most fatal agency in destroying the mountain forests, and oftentimes incalculable injury is wrought by the attempts to clear a tract of land for farming purposes by burning. When this is done the crop is planted in ashes, the soil is soon exhausted or washed away, and the experiment is repeated, with results far from satisfactory, even should no calamitous fire occur.

When the rapid increase of population is considered the destruction of soil is a serious matter. It affects posterity, inasmuch as ages of time are required to restore it, and the wealth and power of the country are consequently reduced.

"2. The second function of mountain forests is the production of a perpetual supply of timber. Only the land which will yield greater profit in the production of timber than in any other use should be devoted to that object. This forest land should be as carefully treated as the land which is appropriated to the growing of grain. Forestry is the growing of timber, and the care and management of timber lands *for profit*, and the subject, therefore, belongs to the department of economics, as does general agriculture, of which forestry is a branch, or department.

"The method of cutting trees should be such as will cause least injury to immature ones which are left standing for additional growth. If a tree is not cut soon after it reaches maturity it begins to deteriorate in quality, and its timber becomes less valuable. A tree will live and continue to appropriate food from the soil for years after it has passed its best estate, and it thus makes no return for what it draws

from the soil, nor for the space which it occupies to the injury of the younger trees. The removal of too many trees at the same time is apt to produce so much change in the conditions of shade and moisture, which are necessary for the prosperous growth of the remaining trees, that the productive capacity of the forest is seriously impaired."

The waste of good timber has often been more than the amount placed in the market. The idea that our forests are inexhaustible has been prevalent, and immature trees have been ruthlessly sacrificed for the convenience of the moment. But we begin to know now how false is this impression. Timber lands, as well as other property, need management with foresight, and at present there is a growing interest in the practical ideas relating to forestry subjects.

"3. The third important function of mountain forests is the formation of natural storage reservoirs for the retention and distribution of water. All intelligent observers are aware that the water of a heavy shower descends a bare hillside much more rapidly than it does one of equal slope which is covered by a forest. Mountain forests retain the water which falls upon them in rain or snow, and distribute it slowly, the soil being held in place by the pervading mat or network of living roots, which prevents it from slipping down from the rocks when it is heavy with the great quantity of water which it absorbs. If the mountain-sides were bare of forest the water of a heavy rain, and that of melting snows in spring, would all descend the slopes so quickly, and so much of it would reach the channels of the streams at the same time, that disastrous freshets would result, after which the streams would soon be nearly dry.

"When the forests on a range of mountains are destroyed the springs soon fail. They are supplied from the great storage reservoir, the soil of the mountain forest, and the soil will not long remain in place, or retain its character as a reservoir for the retention of water, after the forest is removed.

"As the soil of a mountain forest region goes on increasing in depth as long as the forests stand it follows that the

capacity of this great natural storage reservoir for the retention of water is gradually enlarged. It holds more water, and the streams descending from the region will have a fuller and more equable flow. In some instances where the soil of an extensive mountain forest has come to have a great depth, and where the annual rainfall is very heavy, the water gradually accumulates on the mountains. It comes faster than it can get away, and is thus actually *piled up* in the forest region. In such cases the area of bog, swamp-lands, and ponds, or of 'springy ground,' gradually extends itself farther and farther downward and outward into the country surrounding the mountains. This process of the extension of the area of the region of lakes and springs into the drier lands below was going on in many places around the Adirondack region when men first began to cut away the mountain forests there, and the same thing was observed in England when most of that country was still covered with a heavy growth of trees. In all instances of this kind the removal of the forests from the mountains or hill country, the permanent destruction of forest conditions on an area of steeply-rolling or sloping land, is followed by the failure of the springs, by aggravated floods, and a sensible diminution of the flow of the streams during summer and autumn."

The steady supply of streams with water is an important branch of this subject. The sponge-like covering of soil on the mountains and hills holds vast quantities of water. Destroy the forest conditions, kill out the net-work of roots that binds all together, and these store-houses of water will break through the earth and rock, not only devastating the lowlands, but exhausting suddenly the supply of water which feeds the brooks and rivers. On the Hudson River serious injuries have been wrought by the destruction of forests.

"4. Another important function of mountain forests is the production and maintenance of such conditions of the soil, water, atmosphere, and scenery of the region as are highly favorable to human life, health, and enjoyment. An evergreen mountain forest like that of our White Mountain

region is a great natural sanitarium, one of the best and most effective in the world in its life-giving and health-restoring qualities. The destruction of forest conditions over this region would distinctly shorten the lives of great numbers of persons. It would be a serious error to conclude that the sanitary influences of these mountain forests are important only or chiefly to persons already affected by disease. The millions of dwellers in cities all need a season of out-of-door rest and recreation in summer in order to maintain the physical and mental health and soundness which are essential to success in the work of life. Our New Hampshire mountain forest region is a summer playground for the inhabitants of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and the great cities of the South and West. As their population increases our entire area of forests, lakes, and streams will be needed for this purpose, and it will soon all be brought into use if its attractiveness is not destroyed by despoiling the woods and waters of their freshness and beauty. For the weariness and exhaustion of vitality which so often result from excessive activity in the crowded life of towns and cities there is no healing influence more effective than the silent unconcern of nature amid the scenes and conditions of summer residence in a mountain forest region."

The destruction of the forests means loss of fish and game also. When shaded brooks are open to the sun, trout will no longer be found there, and we shall miss from our table the game which haunts the woods.

The beauty of mountain scenery attracts multitudes of visitors and adds to the prosperity of the state. This reason alone is a strong one against the thoughtless destruction of woodlands. It is estimated that millions of dollars are brought to New Hampshire by tourists and boarders each year, and the question is brought up, "Will not these revenues be turned to other states, or even from our own country, unless care and wisdom are shown in the preservation of these natural attractions?"

The state of New York has an effective system for the pro-

tection of mountain forests against fire. Local or town officers are employed as fire-wardens. They have authority to call out a sufficient number of men to extinguish forest fires, and there are provisions for the punishment of those who shall refuse to render such service. Payment is made for the time of these officers and men, and there are penalties for setting, or neglecting, such fires as may result in damage. Rules for prevention and suppression of forest fires are posted where they will be likely to be seen.

The Forest Commission of New Hampshire recommends official supervision and means of directing public attention to these interests. It also notes that the state is not the owner of a single acre of woodland, and shows the advisability of its purchasing selected sections to be held and protected and cared for perpetually.

A careful reading of this report, which is of great interest, must convince us of the reckless extravagance and short-sightedness of which we have been guilty in the destruction and neglect of our forests. Now is the time to take wiser measures to preserve them. The supply is not inexhaustible; neither, as has been shown, is the commercial value of timber the only value of our wooded districts. The prosperity, health, and wealth of our whole country is wound in and out with the preservation of the forests. So closely are they bound that the destruction of one means incalculable damage to the other.

PROFIT-SHARING.

THE report on Profit-sharing submitted to the English Board of Trade by J. Lowry Whittle as late as Dec. 31, 1890, presents several new and interesting features, from which we have made extracts :—

“The different modes of profit-sharing have, in various ways, if we may rely on the evidence of capitalists who have tried them for years, developed a higher order of efficiency in the workman, have produced larger profits and better relations among all concerned in the business, and the choice of one or another of them in any particular case seems to depend upon such considerations as the nature of the business and the economic and intellectual condition of the workmen to be called into partnership. If they are thrifty, saving men, the opening to them of a chance of securing shares in the firm by giving them the right of purchase, the aiding them by a division of profits to accumulate the necessary capital, are ample means for the purposes in view. If, on the other hand, the workers are poor men, living from hand to mouth, who have not hitherto saved any money, whose thoughts have never been directed to saving, or to the occupation of a capitalist, the prospect of gradually building up a right to a share is too remote and nebulous to produce the desired effect of stirring the energies of the workman, whilst the assurance of an additional sum in hand to meet the winter expenses of living is something of which the advantage can be easily understood.

“A London firm engaged in the confectionery trade, and paying over £30,000 in wages, has this year adopted a very direct plan of profit-sharing. The net profits, after a dividend at six per cent. on the ordinary shares of the company, are divided into two parts, of which one is to go to the ordinary

shareholders in augmentation of dividend, the other is to be a percentage on wages and salaries paid. All the recipients of wages and salaries, who, on the 31st of December last, had been one year in the employment of the company, shall receive this percentage in cash. The wages percentage accruing to persons not so qualified shall be invested in shares of the company, these shares to be set apart to form a provident and sick fund for the benefit of all persons in the employment of the firm. In this instance the managing director has dispensed with some of the preliminary steps adopted in other cases, such as the formation of a special grade among the employees equivalent to the *noyau* of M. Leclaire, but Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls, and Coombs have this advantage in their attempt, that they have long had the pleasantest relations with all their workpeople. Relying on this happy state of things, the management have confidently adopted one of the most liberal of the proposals of this kind yet made. The manager states: 'Under this scheme capital will be allowed a fair but not exorbitant return, and the employed, untrammelled by any exacting regulations (for they will still be at perfect liberty, as heretofore, to join or belong to any society or trades union with the full and free consent of the directors), will be paid, as heretofore, wages at least equal generally to those current in similar establishments.'

"The manager continues: 'In the development of the scheme it will become not only the duty, but the interest of the present managers to train up a disciplined body of workers from amongst whom may be appointed substitutes to take the place of those who in due course must retire from their present posts in the management. It will be a work of time, but each succeeding year should find the process of evolution more rapid. To a great extent, the rate of development will be in the hands of the workpeople. It will not be amiss to bear in mind that the present managing directors have themselves been workmen, and that it is hardly twenty years since the writer entered the service of the founders of the business as a laborer.'

IMPORTANCE OF CASH PAYMENT.

"A variety of examples seems to show that if the profit-sharing system is to attract the best energies of large masses of workpeople, it ought sooner or later to include a payment in cash. In the Godin system a right to share capital has been substituted for cash payments, but there the training of the workpeople has gone on during a long series of years. The people have grown up to feel a direct interest in the commercial success of the company, and from the point of view of commercial enterprise, there is much to be said in favor of capitalizing the share of labor, supposing the laborer is sufficiently far-seeing and intelligent to find the same stimulus in an accumulating property that he does in the direct receipt of cash.

"When the whole dividend to labor is paid away in cash, and thus during the good years a considerable portion of capital disappears among the workmen, in bad years the capitalist employer has sometimes to go even without his five per cent. It is only a partial answer to this to say that the workman has his share of the loss, too. On the supposition that he works as resolutely and contentedly during one or two bad years as he did at the end of a series of good years, he loses all fruit of his extra exertion, energy, and intelligence, whilst the loss to capital is *pro tanto* reduced. But the supposition on which this answer is founded is only applicable to workmen of a very high order of intelligence, who are thoroughly trained in the profit-sharing system, have perfect confidence in its working, and are resolved to stand by their employer in carrying it out to the end; and even so, it is not clear that the capitalist employer is sure to be in as good a position to meet a series of bad years as if he had retained command of all the profits made. Even if the whole share of profits paid to the workmen has been actually created by the stimulus given by the profit-sharing system, or could not have existed without that system, the profit-sharing employer has not the same amount of resources to carry a largely extended busi-

ness through a bad time. There is an obvious reasonableness in the systems which provide for a portion, at least, of the profits to the workman remaining in the business in the shape of shares, or of money lent the firm in his name.

“In most instances where profit-sharing is in effective operation it will be found that the reward to labor comes partly in cash and partly in a deferred right to pension or property, and where holding the property is closely connected with actual work in the business, this is as reasonable a mode of rewarding labor as any other.”

Of the co-operative workshops in Germany the writer culls from the German report the general history of productive associations in that country, which seems to be as follows:—

“A not very large number of workmen join together to establish a common workshop, and sell their products for common account. The original intention of admitting new working members is frustrated by the fact that, whereas an individual capitalist can increase or diminish the number of his hands according to the requirements of the market, every unfavorable conjuncture has the effect in a co-operative association of leaving some of the members not fully occupied. When better times come the admission of new members is looked on with disfavor, because it only renders the position of others worse if times of depression return. There is further the difficulty that the advantages shared by the new members are the result of sacrifices on the part of the old, for which the latter are not indemnified.”

“Whether this reasoning reported by Mr. Corbett be just or not, we have plenty of evidence that it is acted on by those associations who in times of prosperity prefer to have other workmen for wages rather than admit them to the benefits of membership.

“As regards Prussia in particular Mr. Corbett stated that in 1876 of four hundred and thirty-nine cases in which the employees shared in the profits, most were examples of profit-sharing with foremen and overseers.

“In connection with Herr Borchert’s celebrated attempt at

profit-sharing in Berlin it is worth while to recall the following passage from a German paper, the *Arbeiterfreund*, in 1882: 'The surprising rapidity with which the political constitution of the German Empire was established by means of eminent diplomatic and military achievements on the part of the state makes men believe that the well-being of the people might likewise be secured far more speedily from above, i. e., by the instrumentality of the intellectual and material forces at the disposal of the government, than has hitherto been deemed possible.'

"In France, however, we see that these schemes have been developed generally in connection with great political eras. Profit-sharing took root in Paris about 1848. It received further development in 1870. At both periods it was accompanied by various projects of social amelioration, such as productive co-operation, and state organization of labor, but its progress appears to have been due to the inherent merits of the scheme as adapted at least to the wants of the French workman. Most of the other social schemes accompanying these successive stages of profit-sharing have passed away, but the firms which have applied the more modest teaching of M. Leclaire go on and flourish."

RISKS FROM PUBLICITY.

"Very respectable objections have been founded, from the capitalist point of view, on the publicity which profit-sharing might give to the results of a particular business. It is said if a firm is known to be able to pay twenty-three per cent. out of profits as extra pay to wages, as the Leclaire firm did for a number of years, there would be a rush of unemployed capital into this particular line of business, and excess of competition would ruin the trade. If, however, we extend our view beyond the speculator on the Stock Exchange, it seems very doubtful whether this objection is substantial. In the first place, proprietors of capital in the larger sense have many sources of information. They know pretty well the

prospects of a particular business without waiting for a declaration of profits, and if they have not got the information already, they are not likely to rush hastily into a new commercial enterprise because some firm has declared a high dividend.

“Another ground on which this publicity, it is argued, may produce mischief is that the share of profits necessarily due to the rare quality of commercial intelligence will, when shown in figures, seem too large to the manual laborer. Instead of peace there will be discontent and agitation. The argument practically comes to this, that the truth is dangerous, and on this subject the great founders of the theory in France have always urged the importance of bringing the real facts before their people. To educate the workman in a due estimate of the value of the directing intelligence is one of the good results they expect from their system. They have from the commencement asserted the value of brain-labor, its right to a proportionate share with manual labor. M. Robert says in his report: ‘When these sums are allotted to a man really engaged in the business — not a sleeping partner, but applying as head of the establishment the fullest powers of authority — there is nothing singular or unjust in giving him openly that large share of the profits which is due to a directing intelligence, to capacity, to serious thought, to commercial enterprise, to that absorbing responsibility which weighs upon a man exposed to the danger of losing instead of increasing the commercial capital entrusted to his care.’

“M. Baille Lemaire has raised a more formidable objection. He sees no difficulty as long as a profit-sharing house is making profits, but if a time of bad trade comes, as it has come to some firms so constituted, Messrs. Billors and Isaac, of Geneva, for example, the revelation that there are no extra profits to divide may, he suggests, at once affect their credit. The master will, he thinks, rather draw upon the reserve fund than confess the facts. It is, however, a question whether commercial credit in the case of serious enterprises is so closely connected with large profits. Credit generally

depends in this country, first, on personal character; secondly, on the reputation, not for a great volume of trade with big profits, but for large resources; and thirdly, on good habits of business. A commercial house doing a very modest business, which is believed to be working on its own resources, and to have such habits of business as enable its chiefs to know exactly where they are, will enjoy more credit at a banker's than many more ambitious enterprises boasting phenomenal profits. M. Charles Robert declares that the want of good book-keeping is one of the obstacles which retard the spread of profit-sharing. Where character and good book-keeping co-exist, the credit of the house will probably be able to withstand successfully the absence of extra profits."

ADMINISTRATIVE AUTHORITY.

"The question of the master's authority, too, is one as regards which, attention should be called to the provisions of existing schemes. To invest the workman with the legal rights of partners would be clearly impracticable in any large establishment. All those schemes which have attained any success must be regarded as speculations in extra profit, founded in the first instance on mutual confidence, the capitalist believing that the intelligent workman would thus be induced to give him help which he could not exact by any elaboration of inspection, the workman believing that the employer who had recompensed his laborers in the past with promptness and liberality would give him an ample share in the new profit. Starting on this basis both parties are able to check the result by personal knowledge and frequent opportunities of observation. Accordingly in all the successful examples of this system, the right of the employer to discontinue the arrangement, even the voluntary character of the proposal made for any particular year, is clearly brought out. Wherever it is to be tried in connection with the larger commercial enterprises which make up the great volume of English trade, the absolute authority of the employer to deal with the workmen, irrespective of his claims in the division of

profits, would appear to be indispensable, and in the successful examples we have noticed, as well as in the cases of the latest recruits to this system, we find this principle of the employer's authority uniformly guarded."

ABSENCE OF LEGAL OBLIGATION.

"On the side of the workmen it is urged, What is the use of a system which is so open to the chances of humor or caprice? Does it not necessarily follow from the power reserved to the employer that this policy is a futile dream, not deserving practical consideration, and that it may be a snare for labor? We must recollect that the scheme proceeds on the supposition of a profit to both parties — both the laborer and the capitalist. Capital may fairly claim some additional profit for the conduct and organization of the new scheme, the risk and labor it involves; and if the theory is right, the laborer has a guarantee in the self-interest of the capitalist that the project will not be lightly abandoned. Men like M. Leclaire and M. Laroche Joubert traced a large portion of their fortunes to the operation of this system. In the case of the Whitwood Collieries the system was ultimately abandoned because the employers believed the workpeople were too much preoccupied with the adjustment of the rate of wages amidst the fluctuations of the coal trade to make due exertions towards creating an extra profit. In the case of the Bord firm the scheme was abandoned because the limited company who succeeded M. Bord did not share his ideas as to the proportion of the increased profit which should be assigned to labor, and we must remember that in both the Whitwood and the Bord cases the schemes continued in operation for a considerable number of years, and produced very large amounts in addition to wages.

"It does not therefore seem any conclusive objection to that form of co-operation which engages capitalist and laborer to seek a new source of profit, that the enterprise is terminable at the will of either party. If the branch of business is of

such a kind that after a patient, careful trial no appreciable extra profit can be made, then the sooner the scheme is brought to an end the better for all parties. If, on the other hand, the business has been wisely selected, experience shows that the policy of profit-sharing will not be lightly given up."

POSSIBLE RISK TO WORKMEN.

"Again, whilst all the practical applications of this policy have hitherto explicitly guarded the authority of the employer, maintaining his absolute responsibility in the management, the risk of loss to the workman, where he receives a payment in cash, is exceedingly slight. He will not be deterred from joining in a trade movement, to be enforced by strike, unless he believes in the good faith and intelligence of his employers. If he has such employers who offer him a profit-sharing scheme, he gets the opportunity with them which he would not get with other employers not adopting the profit-sharing system, namely, that of using to his own advantage what has been described as 'the waste product' of the British workman, 'the higher abilities of many of the working-classes, the latent, the undeveloped, the choked-up and wasted faculties for higher work that for lack of opportunity have come to nothing.'"

PROPORTION OF PROFITS TO BE SHARED.

"On one question it is natural that the profit-sharing workman, content to leave the book-keeping and management to the employer, should seek to form some definite opinion for himself, namely, the proportions of the extra profits which should go to labor and to capital respectively. A general rule adopted in many recent experiments is to divide the surplus profits into two parts, one to go as additional profit to capital, the other to be divided among the wage-earners. In France the plan has often been adopted of adding together the sums paid for normal interest on capital and for wages, and dividing the surplus profits equally among the recipients

of these sums. Upon this point all that seems to be clear is the urgent importance that employer and workpeople should, in the first instance, come to some distinct understanding on the principle to be adopted. No general rule as to this proportion has yet been found. It may differ in every business, — nay, in every department of a business, and it is only the persons engaged in a particular business who are in a position to suggest what the proper proportion is. In the great business of M. Laroche Joubert there were seven different systems of adjusting the proportion of net profits to be paid to labor. Thus, in the writing-paper mills the wage-earners only get ten per cent., whilst in the packing department they get thirty-five per cent. of the net profits credited to each department. This is a matter about which general schemes would be useless. It is exactly the question which intelligent workpeople, on the one hand, and an enterprising employer seeking an advantage for himself and his employees, would be able to settle better than any one else. It would not, therefore, seem that where the proper conditions for such experiment exist, the complexity which we find in such a system as that of the factories at Angouleme would be any insuperable obstacle. On the subject of the amount of testimony, in addition to general character, which profit-sharing firms may call in to disarm suspicion, it is deserving of notice that in many cases the rules of these companies provide for a certificate from some external authority. In the case of Messrs. Bushill, the 'reserved limit' of profit due to capital is attested as a fixed quantity for three years by the personal authority of a chartered accountant. A somewhat similar provision has been adopted by Messrs. Clarke, Nickolls, and Co., and by Messrs. Robinson of West Bromwich."

HOME AT LAST.

A STORY BY E. E. HALE.

CHAPTER XIV.

DORCASVILLE was the county town in which was the building which answered for Jail and House of Correction, which John Coudert, for other men's sins, was now to investigate. Dorcasville had been left on both sides by the railroad engineers of that region. It had been created fifty years ago, when a net-work of canals was stretched through and over the state — canals which exist now only for the benefit of boys who wish to fish, and, in a few cases, for a wretched water-power which they created and still maintain. The gay and lively stage-lines which once stopped for breakfast, for dinner, and for supper, at the Dorcasville Eagle, long since ceased to run or to stop. The Dorcasville Eagle, even, suspended his operations, and his inn was closed. Boards were nailed across the windows to save them from the missiles of boys. And the proud bird himself, taken from the post which he adorned, was carried to a museum as a relic of the past. The inconvenience to the officers of the court and other antiquarians who still had to come to Dorcasville twice a year, and perhaps oftener, had compelled a public movement by which the old "Tavern" was re-opened. A veteran of the war was placed there to live without rent, and to keep it for what he could get. Thus were accommodations secured for the justices on their circuits, and the immediate danger averted that even the county records and the jail, which were the last relics of the grandeur of Dorcasville, should be removed to Homer, where the B. & J. crossed the line of the A. & Q. roads, a smart village, which "claimed" ten thousand inhabitants, and had by actual census-count six hundred and seventy-one.

In this shelter, which maintained the traditions of hospitality with as little of their substance as is possible in those Ohio-washed states, where no man was ever hungry, John Coudert found himself laid by to rest after driving across on a buck-board from the junction at Homer. Never was a more dismal welcome. He had taken the one-armed proprietor by surprise, the wife of the one-armed proprietor was indignant at the arrival of a stranger after she had cleared up for the evening, and it was clear that he was not welcome. In his most engaging vein, however, he assured the lady of the house that he did not want a hot supper after his drive. He asked her if she could not give him some bread and milk, to which she answered that she could not, but that "there was crackers." In a little, he found himself at a dirty, India-rubber-covered table, with a plate of crackers which had been left by some baker as a specimen of his craft some weeks before. But there was a great flagon of milk, which had neither been salted nor otherwise preserved, but was fresh from some Dorcasville cow. John Coudert was too old a campaigner to be dissatisfied with this provision. He made himself comfortable with his supper, and then went out for inspection upon the piazza of the house. He found here, as he expected, two or three loafers of the neighborhood, who had not yet outlived the customs of the days when Dorcasville was more alive. He seated himself in the midst of them with a "good evening," offered a cigar to one and another, which was accepted, and, before the evening was over, he knew the gossip of the place on the subject about which he had come to inquire.

The next morning he called upon the keeper of the prison. To his relief, though hardly to his surprise, he found an intelligent dreamer, who, in the queer lottery of public appointment in those states, had been put in the charge of the county prison. The man was not surprised that a visitor should come to inquire after one of his prisoners; he would not have been surprised had this visitor had two wings to cover his head and two to cover his feet and two with which to fly. He admitted

Coudert into the great room where the prisoners were making harnesses under the eye of a contractor, called Berlitz from his work-bench, and left the two alone. Coudert had been well aware that his difficulty would be in overcoming the shyness or the pride which all persons had told him was a characteristic of Berlitz. He had provided himself, with some sense of theatrical effect, with quite a parcel of German newspapers, some pictorial papers, and even one from Berlin itself. But his man was evidently cowed and discouraged. The sight of portraits, even of persons whose names he had heard all his life in German talk, did not seem to be much encouragement to him. When Coudert produced some short-cut tobacco, and asked him if that came into the prison ration, he took more interest in his companion, and after a little the suspicion which he showed at first gave way. But the real theatrical stroke was given, not in the presentation of tobacco, nor in the cold glancing at newspapers, but when Coudert mentioned, as by accident, the name of his wife and of his child, and told him that they were in America. At the instant the man was transformed. He had been too proud to write to his wife from a prison; he had, of course, received no communication from her. But from that instant John Coudert was sure that those had maligned poor Berlitz who had made the ready suggestion of "the other woman." He had already been sure that he had struck the right man.

Poor Berlitz's story was but an amplification of that which his countrymen had talked over when Coudert saw them on the steamboat. He was crossing the country, not very far from the place where they were, when, at a junction, it was necessary for him to sit up five or six hours at a railroad station to wait for a train. One would say, of course, there was no provision by which he could even lie at length. As he said, if he could have gone to sleep he should not have been there. He was forced by the regulations of the place to sit bolt upright on a seat, which was provided with arms, apparently with the fear that anybody would lie down in a station-house which was built for the purpose of travellers spending

half the night there. Bolt upright in this way he sat, and from the window he saw lights moving in a way that would have arrested any man's curiosity, for he saw that whoever was handling them was trying to conceal his motions, and that for no good end. To tell very briefly the story which he told Coudert at great length, when he was sure Coudert was his friend, he saw that there was an attempt made to set fire to the wood-yard of the station. At once he went to communicate what he had learned to the ticket-master, to find that there was no ticket-master on hand. It proved, indeed, as the story went on, that the ticket-master himself was the person who was engaged in starting the fire. Then Berlitz ran out to give an alarm in the neighborhood; but at that moment the sudden blaze seemed to make it necessary that he should give more practical attention to the conflagration itself. Then it was that he had been suddenly knocked down, had lost his senses for a little, and after he recovered the firemen of the village were beginning to assemble, and Berlitz was no more than anybody else was.

The upshot of it all was that when, on the next morning, he told his story he found himself arrested as the man who had set the building on fire, and at the trial his own asseverations of innocence had gone for but little. There being, however, no practical evidence against him, except that he was found on the ground with a heavy bruise on his head, the judge had made his sentence shorter than that of the real incendiary, who had been sentenced to five years, while Berlitz's sentence was for two only.

Coudert now made it his business to ascertain, as well as he could, what could have been the motive with which the real incendiary had addressed himself to his work. Why should the ticket-master of a station undertake to burn down the property of his employers? All his attempts to draw anything from the man himself were perfectly futile. He evidently did not mean to "give himself away." Coudert talked with the amiable idealist who managed the prison with absolute nicety. But he found in him a man who regarded all

persons as equally criminal and equally innocent. He spoke of them all as if they were the subjects of disease, and as if this attack of incendiarism might have come upon this man as a nervous headache comes upon a woman, or an attack of colic upon a child who has eaten green fruit. He hoped that both the prisoners would recover from their illness before the terms of their imprisonment were over, and for the rest it was hardly worth while to inquire as to their particular symptoms or what had aggravated them. Coudert left the prison, promising Berlitz to correspond with him, and disposed himself to go to the seat of government of the state to have some conversation with the attorney-general, whose services, as he was glad to find, had been called in in the prosecution of persons arrested under circumstances so remarkable.

CHAPTER XV.

Mrs. KNOX was more annoyed than the occasion would seem to demand, by the intimation in John Coudert's letter that she was not Mrs. Knox, but was Mrs. Somebodyelse. The girls who were visiting her observed that she was silent that evening. She did not join them in the morning when they read aloud, and in the afternoon she let them go to drive without her. Instead of going to drive, she walked down to Mrs. Carrigan's. Between the two there had been gradually growing up a real friendship—a friendship which was more than an accidental intimacy, and more even than a concurrence of tastes. But this was the first time that Mrs. Knox had fairly tested it. She did so now with great reluctance, but she felt that she was, so to speak, “in for it.” If she lived in Atherton she must have the absolute confidence of some one in Atherton, and she felt sure of Jane Carrigan, although she was not one of the old inhabitants, but one of the new-comers. She must tell somebody about her annoyance, and she would trust this new friend.

Mrs. Carrigan, of course, was not alone. Who had ever

found her alone? There was a great group of the guests and the guests' friends and the friends of the guests' friends, sitting on the piazza or lying in the hammocks or on the grass, some of them pretending to watch a lawn-tennis party which was immediately below. The Carrigan house was one of the wonders. It had been said at one time that if anybody went to tea with Colonel Carrigan he built an extra room at the end of the house, so that he could ask them to make a long visit. The house had that look of growth which makes a country house so charming.

Mrs. Knox sat for a little in the shade, watching the tennis-players, and took the cup of tea which Mrs. Carrigan had ready for her and for forty other people; but as she went across for a second lump of sugar she bent over enough to say, "I want to see you alone. Accordingly, in a little they were alone, without anybody missing either of them, in that nice corridor which runs out at the side of the north L. Then Sybil Knox told her friend, in as few words as she could, what she had heard, — namely, that she was married to somebody, she did not know whom, and she did not know how the story had started.

Laughing, but with the tears running down her face, she said, "I heard all this twenty-four hours ago. I slept very little last night, and I have come to you. Everybody knows more about my affairs than I know myself. What am I to do to contradict it?"

But, to her real relief, she found Mrs. Carrigan as much surprised as she was. She sat up in the hammock in which she had stretched herself, almost rose to her feet, and simply said, "An enemy has done this." Then in a flash she added, "That is impossible, my dear child, for you have not an enemy in the world."

"That is just what I should have said myself," said Sybil Knox. "I am not in the habit of thinking I have enemies. I do not know how anybody could have started such a rigma-role story. But this gentleman who writes me, — I may as well tell you who he is; he is a Mr. Coudert, an intelligent

Pennsylvania man whom I saw a good deal in Italy,—he is not a fool. He would not have written as he did unless this story were quite well started. This man heard it at Memphis. I do not so much as know where Memphis is. I did not suppose that anybody in Memphis had ever heard my name. Do you really think it was in the newspaper?"

For Sybil Knox still had that exaggerated sense of the importance of the newspaper which people are apt to have who have lived in Europe.

"Oh, my dear child, you take it quite too seriously. Suppose it had been in the newspaper? Suppose that the newspaper had said that you had set fire to Atherton, and that Atherton was burned down? This would not have been a nine days' wonder. Half the people in the world would not have seen it. Half the remainder would not have read it. Half those who read it would have forgotten it. Half those who did not forget it would have disbelieved it. And by the time that the next newspaper was printed it would not have been even worth the while of those leaders of public opinion to mention the fact that the facts that they communicated the day before were all untrue. I do not think I should be annoyed if it were in the newspaper.

"But probably it is in the mouth and at the pen's end of some first-rate letter-writer. Who can there be within a hundred miles of here who would have started any such story?" and for a moment there was silence.

Sybil Knox broke it. "Has there been any such story here? Tell me that. Has anybody said that I have been flirting with anybody?—I may as well say that. Whom is there to flirt with except your husband and Dr. Moody?"

"My child," said the sympathetic lady again, "you are quite right there. How could you flirt where there is nobody to flirt with? That is one of the minor advantages of New England life at this time. Every boy goes to Yokohama or to Duluth or to Callao before he is seventeen years old, and the women are left to flirt with each other. In this town we have had no man but Tom Grinnell, who is crazy, and Ethan

Allen's grand-nephew's brother-in-law, who is in the poor-house, and Dr. Moody, as you say, and poor Horace Fort. We have had nobody else to flirt with since I came here to live."

As she said the last words her voice wavered, and Mrs. Knox knew that it wavered. Mrs. Carrigan felt it, too, and her face flushed; so that, instead of answering this jesting speech as she would have done, Sybil Knox said, "What are you thinking of? What do you mean?"

"Murder will out, my dear. I had forgotten it entirely; but the first day that you were in Atherton, Horace Fort came into your parlor in his shirt-sleeves."

"To be sure he did," said Sybil Knox, "and if nobody ever taught him manners before, he got a lesson from me which I do not think he forgot. Anyway, I have seen Horace Fort but twice from that day to this day. And on neither of them did he ask me to marry him, and on neither of them did I go to the altar with him, as your friends of the newspapers say. You do not think that I am Mrs. Horace Fort without knowing it?"

Mrs. Carrigan laughed, and it was an unconstrained laugh. Still she said, "You are so quick, you saw that my voice broke when I spoke his name. It must be confessed that, in the two weeks after your arrival here, Atherton talked, in the select society of the place, of your old school acquaintance with Horace Fort."

"This is what they meant," said poor Sybil, "when they told me at Rome that I could not live in Atherton, or in any other country town, for three months. I did not believe them. At the worst, I supposed that such talk would handle the dresses I wore, or the subjects I talked about. I did not think that I was actually going to have my name changed for me without being consulted."

"Do not be too hard on us," said Mrs. Carrigan. "I must say you have been worse treated than ever I was. I believe they did say that my grandfather was a Tory and tried to betray George Washington to be hanged by somebody. But

before they had got that story well started it turned out that my grandfather was a pirate and had been himself hanged at Tyburn or somewhere else; and before I could look up the executions of the last century they doubted whether I had any grandfather. But I never gave Atherton the credit for this, and after a little I settled down into a staid inhabitant of the place, and I get along here quite as well as I should get along in Washington or in Rome."

Mrs. Knox hardly listened to this rather exaggerated talk of her friend, who was really only trying to divert her. "Do not let us bother ourselves about how it happened," she said. "What in the world am I to do to contradict it? Shall I ask Colonel Carrigan to put a notice in the newspaper to say that Sybil Knox has not been married and does not propose to be?"

"My dear child," said her friend again, "my husband says he does nothing. He has been in public life now, as you know, for nearly forty years. He says he has never replied to anything in that time, and he has found that a good rule. He puts all anonymous letters into the fire without reading them; he does not look at the marked newspapers which ill-natured people send to him; and if anybody in the Legislature says he is a swindler and a murderer he does not call attention to that remark by bringing proof that it is untrue. I think that his rule will be a good enough rule for you."

And with such half-way comfort did poor Sybil Knox return to entertain her young friends.

[*To be continued.*]

NATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE National Conference of Charities at Indianapolis will be remembered as a meeting of great interest. Many of the papers read there will be referred to as authorities in the subjects of which they treat. We hope to print one or more of them in future issues of **LEND A HAND**.

THE DEFECTIVE CLASSES.

BY A. O. WRIGHT, SECRETARY OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES AND REFORM OF WISCONSIN.

The defective classes form a series of small, but very troublesome, tumors upon the body politic. For various reasons, ranging all the way from the imperative need of protection to society up to those humane influences for which our century is distinguished, these classes have fallen under the more or less effective guardianship of government in all civilized countries. Private effort is also doing much to palliate or to prevent the evils which the defective classes bring on themselves and upon society at large.

I propose the following classification of the defective classes, depending upon the three divisions of the mental faculties which are generally accepted by psychologists. Insanity and idiocy are different forms of defective intellect. Crime and vice are caused by defect of the emotions or passions. And pauperism is caused by defect of the will. Blindness and deaf-mutism are defects of the senses requiring special forms of education, but are not defects of the mind any more than the loss of an arm or a leg. Blind or deaf people properly educated are not a burden or a danger to society, as are criminals, insane persons, or paupers. Their defects are physical, not mental, and they should not be classed with persons who

have these mental defects. The above classification has the advantage of starting from the center instead of from the circumference. "The mind is the measure of the man," and it is the abnormal and defective mind which produces the mischief. Anything which fosters abnormal and ill-regulated thoughts or passions, or which weakens the control of reason, conscience, and will over the mind, tends to produce insanity, crime, and pauperism. Everything which aids self-control reduces the tendency to these abnormalities.

The distribution of the defective by nationality, education, wealth, age, sex, occupation, and the like, is interesting from a scientific point of view, and important from a practical standpoint. A study of the distribution of insanity, crime, and pauperism may reveal the conditions which create or foster them. And as society has more or less control over social conditions it may become possible to heal some of these ulcers on the body politic, if we know where they are and what irritant produced them. But please notice that I say *may*, not *shall*. The small success of all effort in the past toward curing these evils ought to make social reformers modest.

First, the question of sex. Men and women are about equally afflicted with insanity. Either the causes are the same in men and women which produce insanity, or they are equivalent. Heredity, worry, over-work, under-feeding, sickness, and the weaknesses of old age affect men and women equally, and the perils of child-birth and of loneliness for solitary farmers wives are about equal to the dangers from accident and the vices to which men are exposed. But crime and pauperism are the liabilities of men much more than of women. There are generally about forty times as many men as women in our prisons. The disproportion is not quite so great in some states, and is still less in European countries. In Europe there is no sentimental pity for a woman on account of her sex. But even in Europe the proportion of men to women is perhaps ten to one. Women do not commit crime as readily as men do; it may be from principle; it may be from cowardice; it may be from lack of temptation. And women do

not become paupers as readily as men. In getting out-door relief it is true women are a little ahead of men, but that is because it is easier for a woman to get poor-relief than for a man. And in fact where out-door relief is laxly administered, though it is the women who usually apply for it, there are often lazy men behind them, sending them for it, or else drinking up all their earnings in the comfortable consciousness that the public will support their families. So that even in out-door relief it is probable that the men have a good share of the pauperism. And in the poor-houses there are about twice as many men as women.

Second, as to age. About an equal number of each sex are born idiots, and remain so all their lives; so that the question of age in idiocy need not be taken into account, except that idiots are not long-lived. But insanity is a defect of mature years. Going through an insane asylum you are struck with the general age of the patients in contrast with the youth of the attendants. This, of course, is partly caused by the fact that insanity is not very curable. Only about one-fourth of the insane recover, a few die, and the rest end their days as chronic insane. But it is also caused by the fact that most insane are middle-aged or elderly before they become insane.

Crime is rarely committed by little children, and when committed is frequently excused by the law, or by the judges and jury. But every visitor to a jail or state prison must notice the comparative youthfulness of the prisoners. The average age of the convicts in state prison is twenty-seven. Or, to put it in another way, the majority of convicts in state prison are under twenty-five. The difference between twenty-seven and twenty-five is accounted for by the difference between an average and a majority. The direct opposite of this is the case with pauperism. The majority of paupers are over fifty years old. Criminals are mostly young men. Paupers are mostly old men and old women. Youth is the age of passion, and perverted passions lead to crime. The author of the "Jukes Family" says that among the descendants of Margaret, the "Mother of Criminals," it is very noticeable that in

youth they were prostitutes and criminals, and in age beggars and paupers. The same perverted instincts which led them to prey upon the community took the direction of crime in the time of strength and of pauperism in the time of weakness.

The question of education is often stated as if education favored insanity and opposed crime and pauperism. As a fact I do not think that education has so great an influence either way as many seem to think. We were told half a century ago that it was cheaper to build school-houses than jails and poor-houses. We have dotted the country over with school-houses, and we find that jails and poor-houses are just as necessary as ever. But some one may say that this is because there is no effective compulsory education, and because we have an unusual number of ignorant foreigners coming to our shores. But this is sufficiently answered by looking at Germany with its homogeneous population and compulsory education, and compulsory religious, as well as secular, education at that. In Germany crime and pauperism and insanity are increasing, as they are with us. Criminals, paupers, and insane all average a little below the rest of the community in education. Their smaller knowledge and less natural ability makes them break down into insanity more easily, and also more easily drift into crime or pauperism. The best statistics of criminals have been kept for over half a century by the Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary. The result of these statistics seems to show that idleness, rather than ignorance, is the mother of crime. An investigation which I made a few years ago by personal inquiries from poor-house to poor-house in Wisconsin satisfied me that about one-third of the paupers are made so by idleness, one-third by liquor, and one-third by all other causes combined. In my judgment the idleness which makes truants from school, and therefore poor scholars, leads to crime or pauperism in many cases, and in those cases it is not ignorance which is the cause of crime, but idleness, which is the cause of both ignorance and crime.

The question of social standing is not of as great import-

ance in this democratic country as in Europe. Paupers, of course, do not come from the wealthy or the middle classes. Many of the laboring classes do drop into pauperism through misfortune or vice. But many of the paupers are not even of the laboring class, but come from the outcasts of society. The same is the case with the criminals. They do not come chiefly from the wealthy or middle classes. But they are very largely from the outcasts of society. The insane are found in all classes in considerable numbers.

But the laboring class furnishes more than its share of insane, and the outcasts an immense proportion to their number. Criminals and paupers and tramps frequently become insane, — I should say ten times as many as from the same number of average humanity.

The advantages and disadvantages of city life have often been talked of. Many people suppose that the excitement and strain of city life conduces to insanity. Others say that the loneliness of country life has the same effect. An English physician has taken the pains to tabulate the statistics of insanity for the city of London for forty years, and for several purely agricultural counties in the south of England with about the same population for the same period, and finds that there is no difference between city and country in the amount of insanity. But for crime, all statistics show clearly that crime is concentrated in the cities, which are the refuge of the criminal classes and the nurseries of young criminals in the neglected street children. Pauperism is greater in the city than in the country, though this may arise from the corrupt municipal governments encouraging pauperism to win votes.

The effects of climate have not been much considered. But I believe it will be found that warm climates do not have so great a proportion of insanity as cold climates. It is certain that in Europe, Greece has a much less proportion of insanity than Norway. In this country there is less insanity in the south than in the north in proportion to population. A part of this is due to the negroes in the south having a small pro-

portion of insanity and the foreigners in the north having a large proportion. But it is possible that climate has also something to do with it. I cannot discover that climate has anything to do with crime. Pauperism is increased in cold climates by the greater difficulty of getting a bare subsistence.

Much has been said about the rapid increase of the defective classes, especially of the insane. Statistics show this both in Europe and America. But the statistics of the mere numbers of insane at any given time are very deceptive. The greater humanity with which the insane are treated now than a hundred or even twenty-five years ago has preserved their lives and thereby caused an accumulation of the insane. This greatly increases the numbers who are alive at any given time, but does not show that any more persons become insane in any one year than ever. Careful statistics have been kept in England with reference to the latter point, and it is found that there was an increase in the proportion of commitments to the total population up to a recent time, but it now seems to have reached its highest point and become stationary. It is believed that the increase in the commitments was caused partly by the discovery and placing in institutions of cases that would otherwise have been hidden at home, and partly by calling things insanity which formerly would have been called by some other name; such as senile, dementia, epilepsy, eccentricity, or primary dementia. I believe that these statistics show that insanity is not now increasing faster in England than the population.

In the United States insanity is obviously increasing very rapidly. In ten years in Wisconsin the insane under public care have increased from about seventeen hundred to over three thousand. This is partly due to the causes discussed above. But it is also due to another fact, to which I think I was the first to call attention: that the ratio of insanity to the population is much greater in the older states than in the newer ones, and in the older counties of Wisconsin than in the newer ones. The rapid increase of crime in this country is, doubtless, an incident of the rapid growth of city population. But

probably the more careful administration of the laws has increased the number of prisoners, while the system of reformatories for boys and girls, and all the good influences of Christian civilization, have been resisting the increase of crime. It is noteworthy that a better prison system in England than we have in this country, joined to the private reformatory work of all kinds, has brought the increase of crime to a stop, and there is absolutely less crime in Great Britain now than there was fifteen years ago, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The same causes have made an increase of pauperism in this country — the growth of cities and the foolish or corrupt use of public money in aiding undeserving applicants for poor-relief.

To a considerable extent these three defective classes link into one another. It is hard to say whether a tramp is a pauper or a criminal. Many criminals may be called insane, and some are so adjudged when they have money or friends to help them, and some insane have criminal tendencies. A very large per cent. of criminals become insane in prison or afterwards. A considerable number of paupers become insane. The children of the one class pass easily into the other class. Street children who are the children of misfortune, are easily drawn into crime. Here and there in our country, and in every other one, are knots of defectives all tangled up together, families closely related furnishing a whole population of criminals, paupers, idiots, and lunatics among themselves. Such were the family in Ulster County, New York, called by Dr. Dugdale "the Jukes family" to disguise their real name. Such is the "tribe of Ishmael" recently described by Mr. McCulloch in Indianapolis. The interchangeability of these defects is very clearly shown in these cases.

What are we now doing with the defective classes? With some exceptions all civilized nations are pursuing the following lines of policy: Pauperism is *relieved* and *discouraged*. The treatment fluctuates between the extremes of lavish relief and stringent discouragement, but is generally a com-

promise between these two extremes. Insanity is *cured*, if possible; if not, it is usually *protected* in institutions of some sort. Crime is *punished* in prisons and *prevented* in reformatories.

These methods express the average wisdom of the present generation, which is far in advance of what has previously been done for the defective classes. It does not follow that this is the best that can possibly be done for them. In fact, here and there experiments are in progress which I believe represent, not the average wisdom, but the best wisdom of our times. Here and there private societies have taken up the work of eradicating pauperism, not by relief, which often encourages it, nor by merely repressive measures, but by carrying out the motto of the charity organization societies, "Not alms, but a friend." And Rev. J. H. Crooker of Madison has recently shown that this is not a new discovery, but is a century old, when it was more fully applied to *public* poor-relief than it has since been. The methods of reforming criminals and thus reducing crime have been discovered and applied in the British Isles, while in America they have been only so applied in a few places. The methods of treating the insane have been growing milder and more humane in Europe and America within a few years. In my judgment the State Hospital of Alabama and the county asylums for the chronic insane of Wisconsin mark the highest point yet reached in the direction of liberty for the insane. At the rate of progress which we are now making it will take a generation for the average American treatment of the defective classes to reach the standard set for pauperism by the charity organization societies for crime by Elmira and Concord, and for insanity by the Wisconsin system of care for the chronic insane.

Our measures of treatment of the defective classes sometimes increase the very evils we meant to cure. Poor-relief, instead of relieving pauperism, very often increases it; insane asylums seem to increase the number of the insane; prisons, of criminals. This, however, is not a necessity of the

case, but only an incidental evil, which needs to be guarded against.

We must also allow that our humane methods of treatment, in addition to the good effects which they have, do also tend to increase the numbers of the defective classes by prolonging their lives and by making their lot a more desirable one. I have already mentioned the accumulation of insanity by the mere prolongation of life in the insane in civilized countries. It is still a question whether this does not sufficiently account for the greater number of insane in civilized over savage countries. Where the insane are killed as witches, or executed as criminals, or killed by private vengeance or malice, or allowed to die by neglect, and where only the robust can survive the hardships and perils of life in any case, it is not wonderful that the insane existing at any given time are few. So also with pauperism. If no poor-relief is given there will be no paupers, for some will starve and others will steal. But crime seems to decrease with milder punishments; whether these are the causes of the decrease or only a result of the general civilization of society, which is reducing both crime and punishment alike. It is also true that we discover and do something for a large number of cases now who would not be known as defectives under a less perfect administration of government. This is one of the causes of the apparent increase of insanity, as I have already said. Crime is more completely looked after, and things are called crime now which would not have been called so a few years ago.

But, on the whole, I believe that the measures we are taking to treat the defective classes are really reducing their numbers. For one thing, we keep them shut up in institutions, where they are not allowed to propagate their kind or to teach their vices. A notable exception to this is the county jail system, where prisoners are herded together in idleness to constitute schools of crime and vice. Our methods do also cure many of the defectives. And about one-fourth of the insane are permanently cured. From half to two-thirds of the criminals are never convicted a second time. Many pau-

pers and tramps do finally drop back into society again. It is, of course, a struggle which may be made to appear to be tending one way or the other, according as we are optimistic or pessimistic in the bent of our own minds. But I take the side of the optimist and believe that we are gradually healing up these ulcers upon society.

The best sign of the future is that public sentiment and legislation is steadily tending in the direction of prevention as well as cure. Some measures of prevention, like the various phases of child-saving work, have been already fruitful of good results. In other cases it is still doubtful what is best to be done in the way of prevention. But I believe the time is coming when, by the combination of public and private effort, we shall greatly reduce, if we do not entirely eradicate, the defective classes.

In my dealings with them I am sometimes tempted to despair of humanity. But then I look at our churches and schools, our literature and our industries, and, best of all, our happy homes, the pledge of the future, and I take heart again. And I remember that after all the total number of prisoners, paupers, insane, and idiots in the United States is only one per cent. of the population, a less proportion than any other civilized country has.

THE NEGRO CONFERENCE.

At the invitation of the hospitable chiefs of the Lake Mohonk Hotel, the second conference of friends of the American Negro was held at that place on the second of June, and lasted through the week.

The public sessions began on the evening of Tuesday, and a valuable address was delivered by Rev. S. J. Barrows on his recent journey of inspection, as it may be called, through the southern states. He closed this address by giving the Negro's view of the situation, made up from his personal conversations with colored men in different walks of life in all parts of the southern country. In many instances Mr. Barrows had taken down in short-hand the very words which were used by those with whom he talked, and his narrative gave a vivid idea of their view of the present situation. Mr. Barrows's impressions are such as to encourage the friends of the country and the race. He believes that the colored man is looking up and not down, and forward and not back.

The conference was organized by the choice of President Hayes as president and an Executive Committee consisting of Dr. Abbot, Mr. President Gates, Rev. Messrs. Newton, Bitzer, and Ward, and Mr. Houghton of Boston.

There was present a large number of teachers of schools and colleges for colored people at the South. Many of these spoke in the discussions and conversations which followed. From Dr. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, it appeared that the school attendance of the whites had doubled in the last thirteen years. That of the Negroes has more than doubled in the same time. Before the adjournment of the conference the Executive Committee presented their report, in which they recommended the following objects:—

- “1. The accomplishing of the primary education of the

Negro by the states themselves, and the further development of means and methods to this end, till all Negroes are creditably trained in primary schools.

"2. The largely increased support of schools aided by private benevolence, which shall supply teachers and preachers for the Negro race.

"3. The grounding of the vast majority of these teachers and preachers in common English studies and in the English Bible, with the further opportunity for any of them to carry on their studies as far as they may desire.

"4. The great extension of industrial education for both men and women.

"5. The encouragement of secondary schools established, maintained, and conducted by Negroes.

"6. The purchase of homesteads by as many Negro households as possible, with an increased number of decent houses to replace the old one-room cabin.

"7. The establishment by the government of postal savings-banks, in which Negroes can be encouraged to save their earnings until they can purchase homes.

"8. The aid of public education by the National Government for the special benefit of those sections in which illiteracy most prevails.

"9. The removal of all disabilities under which Negroes labor by the sure forces of education, thrift, and religion."

The recommendations of the Mohonk conferences, both for Negroes and Indians, have proved to carry with them more influence than most recommendations do. The system is one which is perhaps borrowed from that of the Society of Friends. As our readers know, in that society the clerk of a meeting is expected to draw up what he thinks "the sense of the meeting." If he is a wise man, he is able to make his statement, resulting from the whole conference and discussion, which is of much more value than is any extreme statement pressed with eagerness by partisans and adopted by the vote of a majority. The recommendations of the executive committees of the Mohonk conferences have seemed to us to

savor of that determination for justice and that spirit of moderation which has characterized the Society of Friends for two centuries. The conferences have been made up of persons whose opinions are worth having. Generally speaking, any member of Congress or any statesman in executive office might be glad to have an opportunity to talk for an hour with any one of the gentlemen who are summoned to these deliberations. The executive committees, so far as we have observed, have always been desirous to recommend something definite. At the same time they do not propose to rush into extremes. They want to recommend something which they consider practical. In the case of the Indians the policy roughly blocked out by the successive executive committees of this conference is very much the policy which, on the whole, has been adopted by Congress. The fact that, for the solution of the Indian question, we are much better off than we were five years ago is in itself an index that successive Congresses have looked with great respect upon the recommendations of the Executive Boards of these several conferences.

If a young man were proof against the allurements of drink, he would have nothing to fear, comparatively speaking, from the temptations of London. If drinking is not necessarily the precursor of every vice, it at least accompanies them all. There are upwards of twenty thousand public-houses in London — one to every two hundred people. Then there are nearly four thousand private clubs for young men, such as dancing clubs, social clubs, betting clubs, all relying mainly upon drink for their financial success. These are rapidly increasing in number. — *British Weekly*.

"IS YOU GOD'S WIFE?"

BY MISS ALICE ARMSTRONG.

ONE bleak and stormy winter day,
When happy children were at play
Around the glowing grate,
A little girl, forlornly dressed,
Her blue-cold fingers closely pressed
'Gainst baker's window-plate.

"Ef I cud only tech that cake
With black things in't, I b'lieve 't'ud take
This awful pain away.
Or that big pie, or just this bread —
My eye! how jolly ef I had —"
A hand upon her lay.

"'Deed, sir, I didn't mean no harm —"
The small form cringed, but still the arm
Was kindly held. She stopped;
And, looking up in keen surprise,
Saw bent on her such tender eyes
Her own beneath them dropped.

"My child," a sweet-faced woman said,
"Are you so hungry just for bread?
Have you no bread at home?
Come in right now and take your choice."
"Me go in there?" with quaking voice.
"That man won't let me come."

Poor and afraid! With rising tears
The lady spoke and calmed her fears.
Both went into the store.

Bread, cake, and pies were quickly bought,
The ragged shawl was round them caught;
Her arms could hold no more.

With speechless thanks, yet rare delight,
The child was passing out of sight,
When to the lady's mind
Swift sped this thought: "Were that my child
Would I with food be reconciled?
Who asked me to be kind?"

She followed fast the tattered form;
And now, amidst a driving storm,
Her thoughts more holy grew: —
"As much as ye do unto these
Ye do the same to me," Christ says.
"Can I clothe Christ anew?"

Surprised beyond a fresh surprise
The child came back. Bread, cake, and pies
Filled full her present thought.
But when new shoes displaced the worn,
And when new clothes replaced the torn,
She wondered, quite distraught.

She gazed upon herself awhile;
Then, looking up, a radiant smile
Broke through the mental strife: —
"Say, ma'am, who's you? My granny knowed,
When she were here, some one called God.
Tell me, is you God's wife?"

O, dreary little life! Till now
No hand of love had touched that brow,
Nor smoothed the roughened path.
Yet richer blessings fell to her
Who strove the saddened heart to cheer: —
"Give more to her that hath."

LAW AND ORDER.

THE TENTH GENERAL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND ORDER LEAGUE

WILL be held at Chautauqua, N. Y., on the 14th and 15th days of August, 1891. It is hoped that a large number of friends of law-enforcement from all sections of the country will attend this most important meeting. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New York will deliver an oration, and addresses will be delivered by Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, president of the International Law and Order League; by Hon. John J. Maclaren, Q. C., president of the Law and Order League of Toronto, Canada; by Hon. Arthur M. Burton, president of the Law and Order Society of Philadelphia; by Mr. L. Edwin Dudley of Boston, Mass., secretary of the International Law and Order League, and others.

Rt. Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., who has charge of the Chautauqua assembly, will make arrangements for the meetings of the International Law and Order Leagues, so as to insure to all who attend proper entertainment, and there can be no question that the meetings will be enjoyable and exceedingly profitable to all who are present. It is necessary that Bishop Vincent shall know the names of those who expect to be present, at the earliest day possible, because it is the custom at Chautauqua to send tickets of admission to the grounds to all who are to be present, and it will be necessary for the secretary to forward a list of those who are to attend to the good bishop at the earliest day practicable. All friends who expect to attend these meetings are requested to send their names to L. Edwin Dudley, 50 Bromfield Street, Boston, Mass., at

once. Arrangements have been made with the railroads by which all who attend these meetings can go and return for a fare and a third; but in order to avail themselves of this privilege they must, when purchasing their tickets, secure a certificate from the agent who sells them their ticket, and this certificate must be presented to the secretary to be countersigned at the meeting.

PUNISHMENT FOR DRUNKENNESS.

THE Legislature of Massachusetts, at its last session, enacted one of the most important laws relative to the treatment of inebriates which has ever been put upon a statute-book of any state. It is a complete and radical departure from old customs. The system of fines for drunkenness, which has prevailed so long in England and in the United States, is absolutely done away with by this new legislation. Heretofore the treatment of the oldest offender and the young person arrested for the first time has been substantially alike, because there was no provision for an investigation to ascertain the facts about the person arrested. It has happened in the city of Boston that a single person has been arrested and convicted one hundred and thirty-nine times, and, with one or two exceptions, each time for a "first offence," simply because he was arrested by a different officer, or in a different part of the city, and there was no time nor opportunity for the officer to make an investigation to ascertain the facts about the previous history of the culprit, and there was no officer whose duty it was to make such an investigation. We give herewith the new law as it has been enacted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, from which it will appear that hereafter the probation officers will make an investigation in each case. Whenever the person arrested makes a statement that he has not been previously arrested twice within the preceding twelve months, and the officer in charge of the police department has reason to believe that the statement is probably true, the offender will be released pending investigation;

but immediately thereafter the probation officer will begin an investigation to ascertain whether the statement made by the offender is true or false, and if it proves to be untrue he will be arraigned and tried. The only punishment for drunkenness under this law will be imprisonment, but the widest possible latitude is left to the court. Hereafter the punishment may be imprisonment for a single day or for one year at the discretion of the court.

Under this system the court will be advised of the character and relations of the person on trial, and will be able to deal with each case individually, and with full knowledge of past history and habits. An impression has prevailed that it is the purpose of this law to diminish punishment for drunkenness, and to permit people in the habit of becoming intoxicated to go free without punishment. The fact is that, for the first time in the history of Massachusetts, this class of persons will be dealt with intelligently, and those who are in the habit of being intoxicated constantly, whether rich or poor, whether influential and wealthy or without friends, will be dealt with upon the facts, and all will be punished as they deserve. Under the old system of fines a person who had money could become intoxicated in public places as often as he pleased, pay his fine, and go free, while a person perhaps less guilty would be sent to the correctional institution, not because he had been intoxicated, but because he was unable to pay his fine. If the fine was paid by the family it punished innocent persons, already too much afflicted by the vicious habits of their relative, instead of the individual upon whom punishment ought to fall. The whole matter is now placed in the hands of the court, and the opportunity is given to ascertain all the facts, so that each case will be dealt with as it deserves, with a full knowledge on the part of the court of all the particulars and facts in regard to the individual, his past record and history. The shortcomings of the old system, and the lack of reformatory influence exercised by it, have been too often described to need further remark here. It is believed that this new system, which is the result of pains-

taking investigation on the part of the representatives of all our philanthropic and charitable institutions, and on the part of the officers of our correctional institutions, will work a very decided and substantial reform in dealing with drunkards, and it is to be expected that philanthropic people in other states will watch with great care the working of this new system in Massachusetts, and that the reform here initiated, like so many that have been begun in Massachusetts in times past, will make its way throughout the Union. Friends in other states who desire to learn the facts about the new law and its working can do so by addressing the editor of *LEND A HAND*. The following is the bill which has just become a law:—

AN ACT RELATING TO THE PUNISHMENT OF DRUNKENNESS.

SECTION 1. Whoever is found in a state of intoxication in a public place, or is found in any place in a state of intoxication committing a breach of the peace or disturbing others by noise, may be arrested without a warrant by a sheriff, deputy sheriff, constable, watchman, or police officer, and kept in custody, in some suitable place, until he has recovered from his intoxication.

SECT. 2. Any person arrested for drunkenness may make to the officer in charge of the place of custody in which he is confined, a written statement, giving his name and address, and declaring that he has not been arrested for drunkenness twice before within the twelve months next preceding, or that having been so arrested he has been tried and acquitted in one of the cases, together with a request to be released from custody. If the officer who receives said statement shall be satisfied that it is probably true, and shall so endorse thereon, he may release from custody the person making the same, pending investigation, if he is within the jurisdiction of a court having a probation officer. Each statement made as aforesaid shall be referred by the officer receiving the same to a probation officer, who shall at once inquire into the truth or falsity thereof, and shall endorse thereon, over his own signature,

for the use of the court having jurisdiction of the case, the result of the investigation. If said investigation sustains the truth of said statement, the court may thereupon direct that such person be released from custody without bringing him into court, if he has not been released. If the investigation shows that the statement made by a person who has been released from custody, as aforesaid, was true, no further action shall be taken in his case. If it shall appear to the probation officer to be untrue, he shall so notify the officer who made the arrest, and he shall make a complaint against said person for drunkenness. If said case is within the jurisdiction of a trial justice he shall make such inquiries as he shall think necessary, relative to the truth or falsity of said statement, and may direct that the person making the same be released from custody without bringing him into court, unless he is satisfied that said statement is false. No officer making an arrest under the provisions of this act shall be liable for illegal arrest or imprisonment if the person arrested shall be released from custody upon his own request as herein provided.

SECT. 3. Every person arrested for drunkenness, when he has recovered from his intoxication, shall be informed by the officer in charge of the place in which he is kept in custody of his right to request to be released as hereinbefore provided. If he shall not make such request, or if he shall not be released, as hereinbefore provided, the officer making the arrest shall make a complaint against him for drunkenness.

SECT. 4. A full record of each case in which a person is released from custody, as aforesaid, together with the statement made by him, shall be kept by the court or trial justice. When a person is so released by any of the several municipal courts of the city of Boston, or within their jurisdiction, a certified copy of the statement made as aforesaid, together with the name of the officer making the arrest, shall be sent by such court to the clerk of the municipal court of the city of Boston for criminal business.

SECT. 5. If a male person is convicted of drunkenness by

the voluntary use of intoxicating liquor, he may be punished by imprisonment in the jail, or in any place provided by law for common drunkards, for not more than one year, or in the Massachusetts Reformatory, as provided by chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-six. If a female person is so convicted she may be punished by imprisonment in the jail, or in any place provided by law for common drunkards, for not more than one year, or in the reformatory prison for women for not more than two years: *provided, however*, that if the person so convicted shall satisfy the court or trial justice, by his own statement or otherwise, that he has not been arrested for drunkenness twice before within the twelve months next preceding, or that having been so arrested he has been tried and acquitted in one of the cases, his case may be placed on file.

SECT. 6. It shall be the duty of probation officers to assist the courts by which they are severally appointed, by obtaining and furnishing information in regard to previous arrests, convictions, and imprisonments for drunkenness, and such other facts as the court shall direct, concerning persons accused of drunkenness.

SECT. 7. Each of the said officers shall keep a full record, well indexed, of each such case investigated, in such form as the court shall direct. The probation officers of the several municipal courts within the city of Boston shall furnish to the municipal court for the city of Boston a copy of the record in each such case. Said court shall cause all records and statements received by it, as aforesaid, to be consolidated and so kept that they can be readily consulted, and for such purpose, may employ such clerical service as shall be necessary. The compensation fixed by the court for such service, and such other necessary expenses as shall be incurred by the court in carrying out the provisions of this section, shall be paid from the treasury of the county of Suffolk, upon vouchers approved by said court. All records and statements made under this act shall be open at all times to the police officials of the several cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The board of

police of Boston, the city marshals and chiefs of police of the other cities and towns, the keepers of jails and masters of houses of correction, and the superintendent of the Boston house of industry, shall furnish to each other and to said probation officers, and said probation officers shall furnish to each other, on application, all information in their possession relative to persons whose cases shall be under investigation, as hereinbefore provided.

SECT. 8. Sections twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, and twenty-eight, of chapter two hundred and seven of the Public Statutes; so much of chapter three hundred and seventy-five of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five as prescribes a penalty for drunkenness; chapter three hundred and seventy-seven of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-eight; and such other acts and parts of acts as are inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECT. 9. This act shall take effect on the first day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-one.

THE PHILADELPHIA LAW AND ORDER SOCIETY.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Members and Friends of the Law and Order Society:

WITH the present anniversary the Law and Order Society nearly completes its first decade.

It confidently refers to its history during this period to justify its appeal to the confidence and support of the public. If any one will recall the state of things in this city, as to the liquor traffic, in the period before 1881, and will compare it with the present (much as we still have to deplore and reform), he will not fail to note the great advance which has been made by our community in dealing with this difficult subject.

In the former period a license could be obtained (by any person whosoever) with practically no censorship of the character of the applicant, and for only fifty dollars; while the

authority of courts to revoke licenses had never been asserted. There were more than six thousand grog-shops in the city, or one to every twenty-five adult male citizens. We have now a license of five hundred dollars; a censorship of applicants, rigidly enforced by the one class of men for whom our citizens, without distinction of party or sect, feel an unqualified respect and confidence as administrators of such a trust; the authority of the courts to revoke licenses is fully established, and the number of saloons is only about twenty-one hundred in a population greatly increased.

The outward condition of things every citizen can compare who is old enough to recollect the former time. There was then no enforcement at all of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. The saloons and beer-gardens were all open on Sundays; they were being multiplied daily. Quite as many places were selling without licenses. Those who were prosecuted for this offence were let off on paying a fine equal in amount to the cost of the license. Frequent requests of the citizens were presented to the mayor and police authorities, were met by proclamations and apparent compliance therewith for two or three weeks, then every one was allowed to go on selling as before.

Under these discouraging conditions this society began its operations by enforcing the law against the beer-gardens and other places selling on Sunday. It advanced by moving the court to revoke the licenses of offenders; by proceedings to prevent licenses from being renewed; and by bringing to public notice the very imperfect state of the law under which saloons might be planted alongside churches, school-houses, and private dwellings, against the protest of property-owners who might be injured thereby.

Within three years after the society was organized, and very largely and directly through its efforts, a nominal and apparent Sunday closing had been secured, which a year later, by a resolve of the Liquor Dealers' Association, became a real and veritable one on the part of the great majority of saloons.

An early result of our work was, naturally, to draw public

attention to the duty of the authorities in enforcing the law, and this tended to increase the number of arrests, chiefly those for intoxication and disorderly conduct, so that in 1887 the total number for all crimes had reached fifty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-four.

The Brooks Law went into effect June 1, 1888. For that year (during seven months of which there were only one thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine saloons), with rather increased vigilance on the part of the police, the number of arrests was reduced below the previous year over eleven thousand.

In 1889, notwithstanding there was an increase in the number of wholesale licenses, there was a still further reduction in the total number of arrests to forty-two thousand six hundred and seventy-three, over four thousand less than in 1888. This was the smallest number since 1878, when the population must have been less by one-fourth than it was by the last census. But in 1890 there was again a large increase in the number of wholesale applicants, and, under the decision of the Supreme Court that the Court of Quarter Sessions had not discretionary power to refuse them, nearly one thousand such licenses were granted. The fruit of this increase is shown by the police reports of 1890, making the total number of arrests reach forty-nine thousand one hundred and forty-eight, an excess over 1889 of six thousand four hundred and sixty-five, the large majority being, as usual, for intoxication.

This shows that in the proportion in which the saloons are multiplied the number of arrests, not only for intoxication, but for all kinds of crime, is increased.

The voice of the people should be raised against increasing the number of saloons. The good order of society requires this limitation. The power of refusing applicants should be exercised for the benefit of the whole community.

Of legitimate wholesale liquor-dealers in the city there are certainly not over five hundred. More than these should be refused licenses. Many of the wholesale applicants had previously applied for retail licenses and been refused, but their

real object was to do retail business under a wholesale license. They have, in many instances, resorted to various methods of evasion of the law, as by selling in quart mugs half-full of foam at the top, or by supplying small cups or tumblers and other vessels for the parties to divide purchases among themselves and drink on the premises. The wholesale law calls for prompt amendment in conformity with the provisions of the retail act as to the obtaining of licenses.

In bringing about the gratifying results we have referred to, the Law and Order Society does not claim to have been the only agent. During the last three years the beneficent operation of the Brooks Law is to be credited, especially, as has just been shown, with an immense effect for good. But we claim an important share in the work done, and even for securing the enforcement of the Brooks Law, and especially in facilitating the labors of the judges.

The information on which a vast number of the applicants for licenses were refused was furnished by us. Maps of each ward showing the location of each of the six thousand saloons were originally prepared and printed at the expense of the society for the use of the court. Since the highly injurious increase of so-called "wholesale" shops we have done all that the law has hitherto permitted in securing remonstrances against applicants. Of these probably between five hundred and a thousand will be filed the present year, chiefly against wholesale applications.

Important as are the various provisions of the Brooks Law to the good order of our city, there is no one which effects so much practical good as that which commits the granting of licenses to our *judges*. The salutary arrangement, which has existed throughout the state from time immemorial, and which was only, in this city, *restored* by the Brooks Law, after a comparatively short and very unsatisfactory trial of a different system, should be inflexibly maintained as the chief bulwark furnished us against the evils incident to the liquor-traffic.

Year by year their increasing acquaintance with applicants

will greatly lighten the labors of the judges, while we are confident that nothing has more confirmed the court in the respect and confidence of the community than their discharge of this important function.

We have to report, with deep regret, the decease during the past year of our efficient and valued secretary, Mr. John Y. Baldwin. No one among us has labored more diligently in the cause than he, and few go to their reward from lives of greater purity, probity, and usefulness than our honored associate.

The amount of work this society might do if it had the means can hardly be over-estimated. We will do all we can with such means as we may receive and can obtain. Complaints are incessant; we need more agents to investigate them as well as to prosecute those who are found to be violating the law. Whatever be the state of the law we shall not relax our vigilance or our efforts to bring offenders to justice. We adhere rigidly to our fundamental principle, "the enforcement of existing law." But we are powerless beyond the resources our fellow-citizens place in our hands. We most respectfully urge that these be largely and promptly increased.

The treasurer's report is submitted, showing the receipts and disbursements to March 1, 1891.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN B. SCOTT,
Secretary.

INTELLIGENCE.

RAMABAI ASSOCIATION.

EXTRACTS FROM A LETTER.

SHARADA SADANA, POONA,

May 14th, 1891.

YOU will very likely meet Miss Hamlin by the time this reaches you. We had a very nice time on the day of the second anniversary. Miss Hamlin wrote you about it, so I did not write anything about the lovely affair. On the 17th day of March we held a farewell meeting in honor of Miss Hamlin, and she left here early on the 18th of March.

We have twenty-eight widows in the school now. Our school was closed on the 26th of April on account of the summer vacation. I have opened a kindergarten training-class in the town. Ten young ladies have joined it, and it is going on nicely. I shall open a similar class in this school-room next term. Please request our friends in America to send to me sixty sets of the kindergarten gifts, so that when three or four of our pupils (widows) are well trained we may gather some children and start a model kindergarten school for the benefit of our pupils.

I have found some places in which there are young widows. I am trying to get them, and am going about from place to place for that purpose, so my holiday time is fully occupied. I may go to Mysore by the end of this month.

Some three weeks ago a lady friend of mine photographed the whole school. I shall send the photographs unmounted with this explanation: I have not paid the lady, so please sell the pictures to our friends in America (they cost fifty cents each), and send the price money to me and I will pay the photographer. I hope you will be pleased with the pictures.

There is an excellent property close by this house, with over two acres of ground and two large *bungalows* and out-houses. Some members of the Board have examined the place with me and we like it very much. They strongly advise me not to lose this opportunity of buying the house. I shall consult other members of the Advisory Board, and then, if they think it best, Dr. Bhandarkar and I will send a cable message. I will write the particulars when I know something more about it.

The weather is very warm. Eighteen of our girls have gone home to spend their holidays. The rest are staying here. One of the teachers has gone to Bombay for a change.

SINCE this letter was written by Ramabai Miss Hamlin has reported to the officers and Executive Committee of the Ramabai Association the progress of the school and the gain that it has made in the good opinion and will of the Hindus.

Ramabai has also sent more particulars with regard to the *bungalow* and *compound*. The location and conveniences are excellent, the price reasonable, and the Advisory Board, as well as Ramabai, who feels exceedingly the need of a permanent home for the school, recommend its purchase. The Executive Committee, authorized by the Board of Trustees, have cabled Ramabai to purchase the property at the price they named—twelve thousand dollars. The wisdom of this action must be seen by all those who have carefully followed the changes of the school, and the Executive Committee are heartily glad to have a permanent location for the Sharada Sadana.

ANNUAL MEETING OF LEND A HAND SOCIETY.

THE Annual Meeting of the Lend a Hand Society was held May 27th at Wesleyan Hall, Boston. Delegates from many of the Clubs and Orders were present, and a growing interest in this work was evinced by the large number of persons who eagerly sought information about the formation and work of Clubs.

The president, Rev. E. E. Hale, called the meeting to order and opened it with prayer. He then read his report:—

It is twenty years this month since the first working Club was founded, taking our four mottoes as the basis of its constitution.

It was the Club of Harry Wadsworth Helpers, founded by Miss Russell among the boys of her Sunday School class in the city of New York.

The principles of our Order hardly permit "Looking Backward," whether for warning or congratulation, except as far as we may thus gain direction for the future. But a certain interest attaches to the beginnings in view of the enlargement of the Order in different lands, and especially at home. It is now ten years since, at the annual gathering at Chautauqua of the great reading-circle which does so large a work in national education, an attempt was made to secure mutual correspondence between the Clubs. From that meeting has grown the establishment of the central office, and the choice of officers for the oversight of the united societies.

Each Club, Order, Circle, or "Ten" maintains for its own purpose, its own independence. The larger Circles have their separate offices and journals. We attempt to-day no report whatever of the work, in many instances very large, of separate societies. Nor are we in any position even to give their number or to give a census of the number of their members. Their enrollment, indeed, would not be found anywhere this side the book of the recording angel. But experience has shown that it is necessary for our common purposes to maintain a central staff and a central office, however modest its enterprises. For that office we submit the various reports to-day.

The first duties submitted to it at the meeting when it was formed at Plainfield, New Jersey, were the preparation of a song-book for the junior Clubs, and the publishing a story which should briefly state the principles of the Society for its younger members. Both these books have been attempted. The song-book is, indeed, in a certain sense, ready for press. But the central office has not been in funds to undertake its publication. On the other hand, we have not chosen to give the book to a publisher, who should have such a control over it as we prefer to maintain. We can say, however, that so soon as the Clubs will subscribe for two thousand copies the song-book can be at once put to press and printed. We suggest that this is the simplest way to retain in our own hands a book which we shall use so largely.

For the second object I attempted myself to meet the want as far as I knew how in the story "Four and Five," published as a serial in the *Look-Out*. This story describes the way in which a Club of four added five to its number in one year and became nine.

The Club of nine added ten to its number in the second year and became nineteen.

The Club of nineteen added twenty to its number in the third year and became thirty-nine. At the triennial meeting the thirty-nine added one to their number and became forty.

It thus proved that the fundamental principle, ten times one is ten, was true when applied to the number four — that ten times four is forty. And that this increase of force could readily be made in three years' time.

This book, intended for our younger members, will be published this summer by Roberts Brothers.

The modest circulars set on foot at Chautauqua in 1881 eventually took the form of the *LEND A HAND* magazine, now in its sixth year. It is now proposed, after careful consideration, that a corporation shall be formed to own the good-will of this magazine, its types, and other property, and to be responsible for its publication. It is clearly wrong that any such enterprise should be a private enterprise or depend on the life of one man. The plans for this corporation have been made with proper legal advice, and the stock mostly subscribed for. We believe, however, that it will be well if each of the stronger Clubs take an interest in it by subscribing to the stock.

Such subscriptions can be made in sums of twenty-five dollars. The subscribers will then have a voice in the direction, and the interest in the enlargement of the magazine and its subscription will be proportional.

The committees appointed last year have met with regularity, and worked with vigor. You are largely indebted to their spirited and intelligent plans. In the absence of the president on the Pacific Coast our united work went forward under their administration quite as successfully as if he were at home.

* * * * *

The Committee on Charities has been urged to open in Boston a "Noon-Day Rest" for women who are at work in stores or shops, and have but a short time for lunch or rest in the middle of the day. The success of an institution bearing this name in the city of Indianapolis, set on foot by one of the Circle of the King's Daughters there, attracted the attention of a lady in this city. She called to it the attention of our central board, and we have given a good deal of time and thought to the question whether such a Noon-Day Rest may not be established in Boston. We have two hundred dollars promised for the necessary expenses of the beginning, if it should be attempted. It is clearly desirable that it should be self-supporting after it has been fairly set on foot. One of the ladies of the committee has obtained the names of five hundred young women, engaged daily in the central part of the city, who are ready to give a loyal support to the rooms if they are opened. The plan would be to hire a house or a suite of rooms in some central location, which should be open to any woman in the middle of the day for rest and for an opportunity to lunch. At Indianapolis there is no proper restaurant kept, and every person using the rooms may bring with her the lunch which she wishes to eat; but tea, coffee, and chocolate are served, milk is sold, and hot water and other conveniences for lunch are ready. There are bathing-rooms, sofas, and other conveniences for the weary. A very small fee is collected for the use of the rooms, and the articles sold are sold just above their cost, with the intention that the profit shall be sufficient to pay the wages of the attendant.

Whether we can open such a Noon-Day Rest depends principally upon our success in finding, at a sufficiently low rent, rooms so central as to serve the purpose. This is the first subject which will

come before the Executive Committee which you are to choose to-day.

The sum of money mentioned in the treasurer's report as paid to the Waldensian schools represents a small part of the relief which Dr. Gay received from our Orders in this country. The King's Daughters of New York and Pennsylvania took up his appeal cordially, and he returned to Rome, where he was suddenly recalled by the death of Dr. Proche, greatly encouraged by his success. The work in hand is a great work of popular education for the benefit of all the poor children of Italy. The connection of the Waldensian Church with the Poor Men of Lyons, the Maltese Cross, and the motto, "In His Name," has largely interested the King's Daughters through the country.

To the furnishing of the Montgomery Infirmary the Clubs have contributed through this office \$217.00. In this case, also, many Clubs made their remittances direct to the infirmary. This infirmary, set on foot by an emancipated slave, "for the benefit of his race and others," as they proudly say, is now in successful operation in the city of Montgomery. With its success it has larger opportunities, and while many of those who send their friends to it are able to pay the charge of their care, still the daily running expenses of the infirmary are very large. We appeal to all the Clubs which shall receive this report to unite in raising an annual fund for the service of the infirmary. We think it would be easy for our Clubs to send a thousand dollars this year for that purpose. It may either be sent directly to the treasurer of the infirmary at Montgomery, or it may pass through this office.

To the Medical School for blacks in New Orleans we have received and forwarded \$500.00. Here again is an admirable opportunity for the friends of the colored race and of the education of the country to contribute in a direction where there is immediate need.

A single case of a young lady in a hospital, whose mother was dependent upon her wages, attracted the attention of the central board, and they received and paid \$214.50, which was contributed for that especial purpose.

To the Industrial School at Tuskegee, Ala., we have sent \$60.00 contributed for that purpose.

To Mr. Duncan's Indians at Metlakahtla we have sent \$52.00, contributed for that especial purpose.

To the sufferers at the hospital at Pine Ridge, brought there after the battles in the Sioux country, we have sent \$75.00 which was collected in the same way.

To Rosemary Cottage, founded by a King's Daughter at Eliot, Me., we have sent \$34.15.

The other smaller items, which make up the whole sum of \$1,601.26, are entered on our ledger under the heads:—

An Elderly Gentleman, Kitchen-garden, Destitute Englishman, Italian Girl, Board of Baby, Vacations, Coffee-house, Destitute American Couple, Working-girls in New York.

These titles are sufficient to show the variety of the interests to which the attention of the committee has been called at its monthly meetings.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

The time has now come when we may say the Clubs are full-grown—are of age. Twenty-one years ago our president wrote the book which has been the foundation of thousands of societies, known by hundreds of different names. The central words around which they all cluster are those of the Wadsworth mottoes:—

Look up and not down,
Look forward and not back,
Look out and not in,
Lend a Hand.

You may call these mottoes a creed if you will. In shorter English, they mean Faith, Hope, and Love. To accept these mottoes is to be a part of the Ten Times One or Lend a Hand organization. The name is of no consequence, the constitution matters little, and the work is unrestricted so long as the band of workers accepts the mottoes and works in faith, hope, and love. So little red tape has the central organization thrown around them that, virtually, each Club is independent.

So many times has the story of Harry Wadsworth been rehearsed here that it was with surprise that I heard the question asked within a few days, "Who was Harry Wadsworth, and why are the mottoes called the Wadsworth mottoes?" To answer such questions is the only apology for repeating the story.

Harry Wadsworth was a real person, though bearing in life a dif-

ferent name. A short sketch of his life will be found in the preface to the story of "Ten Times One is Ten." His real name was Frederick William Greenleaf. He was born in Maine and died quite young in Boston. But his life was a pure, unselfish one, — always trying to lift up those who were fallen down, to give fresh courage to the fainting ones, to make light show itself where all appeared dark. He lived and worked with God for his brother-man.

The story opens with the scene of a dreary waiting-room in a railway station and ten lonely mourners coming from the funeral of Harry Wadsworth and waiting for the train, which was behind time. Ten separate lives they might have led to this day, had not a tender-hearted Irish woman, in her broad sympathy, spoken. He had saved her boy, Will, from State's Prison, and her from a broken heart. Like magic the ten were drawn together and the stories told, and ten lives gathered around one, and as they went their ways, it was with a sense of the companionship of those who had known and loved Harry Wadsworth. Each one told the stories of his life and drew to him ten others, and so the multiplication went on until the whole world was brought into the broad, unselfish life which he lived. The mottoes were his mottoes.

Some years after Dr. Hale wrote the story of the Waldensians, "In His Name," and from that book, the watchword and badge we wear are taken. The badge and the watchword are not compulsory but used as each Club may see fit. The majority of Clubs, however, use the watchword and wear the badge.

Immediately after the publication of the story "Ten Times One is Ten," persons in different parts of the world wrote to signify their determination to form Clubs on the lines indicated in the story, in the regions where they lived. We have always at the central office spoken fondly of the first Ten of these correspondents as being the founders of the earliest ten Clubs in our history. Some of them were long since promoted to higher service. Such was our friend, the actor, whose burial in the "Little Church around the Corner," in the city of New York, gave to that church a national distinction. Another was Helen Hunt, who was proud to maintain her close connection with our Orders through her life. A third was the late Rev. Loammi Ware, of Burlington, often fondly called the Bishop of Vermont. He died a few months since, and in his death we lose from

this earth one of our most faithful friends and advisers. Mr. Charles J. Woodbury, the fourth in that number who then founded a Club in Chattanooga, is the gentleman to whose invaluable service in the direction of the Unity Club of Oakland, Mr. Wendte referred on Monday evening in his address at the Second Church. The Harry Wadsworth Helpers, formed in June, 1871, the first correspondent on our list, has been scattered all over this country. It is believed that no two members now reside in the same town. They were then boys in humble life in the city of New York. Every one of them whose home we know fills in his manhood a position of usefulness in the community in which he lives. Mr. Janvier, the author so widely known as Ivory Black, is one of the same number. He has swayed for good many more than he promised in the letter in which he indicated that he was good for ten members. At the moment when these early Clubs attain their legal majority, it is pleasant to go back for a moment to recall these memories of their beginning.

The Clubs are not noisy or well-known Clubs. Many of them work so quietly that outside of the little communities where they are, no one has heard of them. Even now a Club may be several years old before it finds out that it is one of many, instead of being a lone, solitary Club. The knowledge brings vigor when it does come. It is on this account, and also because there are offices for the Orders as well as the central office, that it is impossible to tell how many bands of workers there are accepting the mottoes.

The largest branch, with a registry in New York City, is the Order of the King's Daughters. They are perfectly independent, and have increased in numbers since the Order was formed in 1886, much more rapidly than did the followers of Harry Wadsworth in "Ten Times One." They multiplied by ten every three years, but in five years the King's Daughters number, at least, two hundred and fifty thousand. There is hardly a city or town where a member is not to be found, and the knot of purple ribbon is a common sight in railway trains, behind counters, in hospitals, and in all public places.

The Order of Send Me is a smaller Order, with a registry in Boston. It is a wide-awake, active body, ready to do whatever work may come to hand, or go wherever the call may lead. Early in February a lady, formerly a member of the Order of Send Me of Eureka, Kansas, wrote to your secretary from Banner, in the same

state, where she was teaching. Crops had failed, families were suffering all about her, — people who had never before known want. They could not leave their farms, and the hardships were many and great. A copy of her letter was at once sent out to Tens of the Order, and almost before Miss Davis knew it, barrels of clothing and needed articles began to arrive at Banner. She had to have a committee of assistance, and they found it necessary to have a room to receive the boxes and barrels, and the room was known for miles around as the "Send Me Room." Here came the settlers and their wives and received the aid which never before had they been forced to ask. Some of their stories were sad, indeed. It is almost needless to say that a Ten of Send Me has been formed at Banner, Kansas. Since last I reported to you here, nearly a hundred Clubs have been added to our list. Some of the older ones have dropped out, but whether the Club organization has remained or not, the training in faith, hope, and love, must go with each member out into the world to exercise an influence which we cannot estimate.

And what has been done at the central office during this past year? Once a month, excepting during the hottest weather, a meeting of representatives of the Clubs and the members who are interested has been held. In the Monthly Reports published in *Look-Out* will be seen the subjects discussed and a brief account of the work done. What is really done cannot be put upon paper. The inspiration gained by the group of workers thus brought together has put into action many a thought for the uplifting of the world. All the appeals to the Clubs for assistance are first investigated by some of these committees. Individual cases of suffering are often placed in the hands that can best relieve them, and many a young girl or older woman has found there the interest which has placed her in the position which she is best fitted to fill.

A particularly gratifying feature of our work has been the union meetings in various towns where the Clubs, Tens, and other Circles of every denomination have met and gained strength by companionship and knowledge of each other's work.

The Lend a Hand Home was discontinued in June after a thorough trial. We are indebted to Mr. Murdock for the use of his building. But when he needed it for other purposes, we were hardly in a financial condition to continue it. Other special objects have

claimed our attention, and have been aided through this office. For these special objects over \$1,600.00 has been appropriated.

The Montgomery Infirmary for Colored People in Alabama has had one ward — ten beds — and one private room furnished by gifts from the Clubs. Not long since Prof. Washington asked for \$50.00 that a young colored girl might finish her year at Tuskegee, and the girl was enabled to remain. Prof. Washington speaks of her as one of their brightest pupils. A poor, sick girl in a hospital has been generously cared for. The sick and suffering Indians at Pine Ridge received \$75.00. Mr. Duncan has just written a note acknowledging \$52.00 for his work at Metlakahtla, Alaska, and I have \$5.00 more which has been sent to us for him. Vacations for weary and sick women, young girls, and children have been provided, and far away in Italy the Waldensian movement, which should be so dear to us all, has received gratifying help.

Last year the committee recommended sending a little Italian girl, who was under the worst influences of a bad city life, to the country. The money was contributed for this purpose, and this summer the same kind friend wrote to know if the child needed again to be removed from her old surroundings. Enquiries revealed that the little girl's teacher says that since her visit to the country, where she had the care of a motherly woman, she is neater in her person, her talk is of pigs and chickens and the trees and birds, and that now she never plays truant. Her friend has sent us the money to place her in the same home again, and we have reason to think she may be saved from a wretched life.

In answer to a widely-spread appeal for literature to be sent to the South over two tons have been sent from the LEND A HAND Office, and there is yet more to go.

These are some of the objects. There has been much done which only appears as general work. Letters innumerable, almost, have been written, applications for many things not mentioned have been received, and visitors from all parts of the world been welcomed and made to feel at home. Such, in part, is the work of the central office.

To the officers and committees the year has been a satisfactory one. But they look forward to increasing activity in the year to come. Already important subjects are coming up, some of which will be

presented to you this morning. I beg that in these undertakings we may work together and build up the causes which seem so much to need our assistance. Let us not forget our mottoes, and In His Name we shall help bring in the kingdom of God.

A nominating committee was appointed, which withdrew to consult with regard to officers and committees for the following year.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report has been audited. For general purposes the office received \$223.95, and expended \$219.51, leaving a nominal balance to next year's account of \$4.44. But this balance is only nominal, as it must all be spent for present obligations. The treasurer has received and paid for nineteen special purposes the following sums: —

1. For the Waldensian schools*	\$228 11
2. " An Elderly Gentleman "	6 00
3. Scholar at Tuskegee	60 00
4. Mr. Duncan's Indians at Metlakahtla	52 00
5. Montgomery Infirmary	217 00
6. Medical School at New Orleans	500 00
7. Parmenter St. Kitchen-garden	5 00
8. Day Nursery	30 00
9. " Destitute Englishman "	7 00
10. Ramabai School, India	24 50
11. Coffee House	19 00
12. Hospital at Pine Ridge	75 00
13. Rosemary Cottage	34 15
14. Vacations	24 00
15. " Case of Special Relief "	25 00
16. Sick girl in Hospital	214 50
17. " Destitute American Couple "	15 00
18. " Italian Girl "	60 00
19. " Board of Baby "	5 00
Total	\$1,601 26

* A very much larger amount was paid for them by the King's Daughters of Pennsylvania.

LEND A HAND.

PRESIDENT.

REV. EDWARD E. HALE.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

REV. J. L. HURLBUT.

SECRETARY.

MRS. BERNARD WHITMAN.

TREASURER.

EDWARD H. GREENLEAF.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON CHARITIES.

MISS FRANCES H. HUNNEMAN.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON LEAFLETS.

MRS. BERNARD WHITMAN.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.

MRS. MARY G. TALLANT.

CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE ON MISSIONS.

MRS. ANDREW WASHBURN.

LEND A HAND is so pressed for room this month that readers are referred to *Look-Out* for the speeches at the Annual Meeting and reports from the Clubs.

MONTHLY MEETING.

THE regular monthly meeting of representatives was held as usual at the LEND A HAND Office May 25th. Thirteen were present.

Arrangements were made for the Annual Meeting to be held in Wesleyan Hall May 27th, and notes read from friends who had been asked to address the meeting.

Mrs. Whitman presented the needs of the Helping Hand Home, and some of the committee took subscription-papers. The Home is a worthy object and is in need of financial aid. It was decided to present the needs of the Montgomery Infirmary, Helping Hand Home, and Noon Rest at the Annual Meeting.

An especial meeting of members of the committees chosen at the Annual Meeting was called June 1st at the LEND A HAND Office. Eighteen persons were present. Dr. Hale presided.

The subject of aiding the Montgomery Infirmary was first discussed. Dr. Dorsette, who is the resident trustee and physician, was reported as overworked and needing the help of a trained nurse, who can assist in organizing and systematizing the work of the Infirmary, and train a class of colored girls to become competent nurses. It was voted to appeal to the Clubs to contribute to that object. One thousand dollars will be needed for the expenses of the nurse, and to supplement deficiencies in small expenses.

A committee was appointed to report at the next meeting on rooms for the Noon-day Rest. Two hundred dollars was reported as already appropriated for the enterprise.

A committee was appointed to take charge of the Lend a Hand table at the fair to be held after the summer vacation for the Helping Hand Home of Boston. Particulars of the home and the fair will be given in a future number.

Several minor matters were referred to the committee to which they belonged.

Before closing Miss Brigham made a short statement of her work at the South. An account of this work will appear in our next number.

LEND A HAND MONTHLY.

EDWARD E. HALE, D. D. Editor.

JOHN STILMAN SMITH Managr.

Sample copies of Lend a Hand sent on the receipt 20 cts. in postage stamps.

Covers for binding Vol. I, II, III, IV, antique half leather . . \$.60

Back numbers may be sent to us and we will bind them at the following rates:—

Vol. I, II, III, and IV, antique half-leather \$1.00

Vol. V, bound in two parts, antique half-leather 1.50

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EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESS.

LEND A HAND.—Edward Everett Hale's "Magazine of Organized Charity" is the best practical exponent in that field of Christian labor. We commend it heartily to all engaged or interested in philanthropic work. It is healthy, practical, sensible and wide-awake from cover to cover. There is no crankiness or cant or pessimistic malaria in it, but it is full of practical Christian benevolence and common sense. — *Literary Observer*.

Those who are interested in charity and reform work of all kinds, will find an agreeable and instructive companion in LEND A HAND. The articles of this magazine are selected with great care, and represent the best ideas of the best men and women upon reforms, charities and kindred subjects. — *Gazette*.

Edward Everett Hale is one of the brightest and most original writers in this country. Everything he puts forth has a peculiar touch of his own. His magazine, LEND A HAND (Hamilton Place, Boston), has the easily recognizable Hale earmark, and is full of good reading. — *Baltimore News Co*.

It goes without saying that the editorial part of this periodical, by Dr. Edward Everett Hale, is most ably and satisfactorily conducted. We know of no other magazine like it. — *Field and Stockman*.

An excellent magazine to put into the hands of a pessimist is LEND A HAND. Each number is brimming over with good plans and good results at bettering the world. — *Christian Register*.

LEND A HAND, edited by Edward E. Hale, is a journal of organized philanthropy, and gives encouraging and inspiring reports of the good accomplished in various departments of work all over the country.